LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Double Dealing on the Kansas Question—The Suppression of Investigation in the Senate, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

A double game is being played on the Kansas question. The President is constantly assuring the Northern Democrats privately that he knows the Free-State Legislature to be returned elected. CALHOUN, who ostentatiously declares that he has not seen the President, is constantly assuring the Southern men that in any event the Pro-Slavery men will have the control of the State.

The game of the Lecomptonites in the Senate is to stifle an investigation of the frauds, and so they voted down DOUGLAS' resolution to-day, lest it might be rendered impossible for anybody to countenance them. They are trying to keep matters straight until they have got every Democrat committed that they possibly can; then, if it is found absolutely necessary in order to gain the measure in the Senate, CALHOUN will return a Free-State Legislature, although he has said that he would make no return until after Kansas shall have been admitted. But it is intended still to return the Pro-Slavery State Ticket, so that the Governor can veto any legislative act calling a new Convention.

CALHOUN yesterday, in effect, proposed to return the Free-State Legislature if HARRIS would withdraw his resolution, which he declined.

HARRIS is in consultation with ORR to-night, relative to the selection of the Special Committee.

It was SEARING, and not SEAMAN, who voted with the Lecomptonites yesterday, after promising to vote against them if HARRIS would modify his resolution, as he did.

The Senate Committee on Territories will meet on Thursday. Kansas will probably not be reported back until Monday. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

A joint resolution introduced in the Senate to day, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizes the President to use the naval forces, if necessary, in the event of the refusal of Paraguay to give satisfaction for the attack on the steamer *Waterwitch*, etc. There is some talk of sending out a special minister to make the demand.

It is now generally believed that Congress will refuse to increase the army.

A large number of persons are here seeking foreign and other appointments.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Various petitions and memorials, including one from Iowa, praying for reimbursement of the expenses of the Indian War at Spirit Lake, and that the volunteers in that war receive grants of public land, were presented.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution granting authority to the President to settle all difficulties with Paraguay.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to postpone the Army bill, in order to take up his Kansas resolution calling for the returns of the elections, etc.

Lost, by Yeas 23, Nays 30.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, DIXON, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

ABSENTEES.—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Clark, Johnson of Arkansas, Reid, Thomson of Kentucky, Thomson of New-Jersey, and Wright.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, commenced a reply to the speeches of Mr. TOOMBS and others on the Kansas and Slavery questions.

Mr. PUGH advocated Mr. DOUGLAS' motion to postpone the Army bill, but voted against the postponement after making an explanation.

Mr. MASON said that when Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution was called up, if it was not previously tabled, it would lead to a very long debate, and if adopted, its effect would be to transfer to the halls of Congress the excitement now existing in Kansas; he would, therefore, when it comes up, move to lay it on the table as a test question, on the ground that it is not a proper subject for the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. PUGH stated, in explanation of his vote on Mr. DOUGLAS' motion, that although he was in favor of the Kansas resolution, he should vote against the postponement of the Army bill by any new discoveries.

Mr. DIXON replied to Mr. TOOMBS and others on the subjects of Kansas and Slavery. In the course of his remarks he referred to the President's letter to Professor SILLIMAN, eulogizing the latter gentleman as the peer of the highest mind in the scientific world, and as having attained an eminence which, if the President himself should ever reach, he might well be satisfied.

He referred to the condition of the Northwestern Territories relative to Slavery, and contended that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a just denial of the right of Government to interfere with the Territories in relation to Slavery. He referred to the fraudulent character of the Kansas elections and to the interference of Government troops in those elections, denouncing the latter as an act of usurpation. He rejoiced that the question was no longer in relation to a degraded race, but a general one in which every man might forget his prejudices. He alluded to the President's suggestion of a probable dissolution of the Union if the Kansas question was settled on any basis other than a Southern one. The suggestion was monstrous. He had no fears of such a result. Connecticut is a Union-loving State, but when she is met with such a threat she is silent. He concluded by saying that if the people of Kansas were not allowed to choose for themselves on the question of Slavery, the North would show a united front such as she never exhibited before.

Mr. FOOT called the attention of the Senate to the subject immediately before it. He was opposed to an increase of the army, and even thought it might be reduced without detriment to the country. As to the Utah troubles he would withdraw the troops already there, and recall the government officers, leaving the Mormons to the fate of their own vices and delusions. If, however, it was the intention, as had been suggested, to send these troops to Kansas, he was of the opinion that the proposed increase would fall far below the number that would be required; if for the protection of the frontiers against the Indians, he would say protect these poor Indians against their white aggressors, put a stop to the wrongs and robberies committed upon them, withdraw your Indian Agents, and there will be no need to send troops against them.

Mr. FOOT continued at some length in a similar strain, closing with the remark that in the absence of a foreign war, in the absence of internal discord, and in the presence of pending national bankruptcy, he thought it would best subserve the interests of the country to vote against the bill in all its parts.

Mr. PUGH said if gentlemen would bring in a bill reducing both the army and navy, he would vote for it.

Mr. BENJAMIN opposed the bill. He had looked through all the reports and documents on the subject without seeing any good reason for an increase of the army. The expense would amount to one hundred and forty millions. He was willing to support the Administration in any reasonable measure, but could not vote for such a proposition.

Mr. HAMLIN opposed the bill. He would not vote a dollar to send troops to Kansas or Utah, and would never sanction by his vote an Executive war. He agreed with the Senator from Vermont, and would recall the troops and officials from Utah, and leave the Mormons to their fate.

Mr. WILSON got the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee, appointed to investigate the accounts and official conduct of the late doorkeeper, to extend their inquiry to any charges affecting the official conduct of the present doorkeeper.

Mr. GLANCY JONES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported an appropriation bill to enable the President to fulfill the treaty stipulations for the abolition of the Sound Dues.

A bill was passed appropriating $80,000 for the expenses of running the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the State of Texas.

On motion of Mr. HASKIN, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the sale and purchase of a tract of land at Willett's, or Wilkinson's Point, New-York, as a site for Government fortifications, with power to send for persons and papers.

The remainder of the day was devoted to calling upon the States for bills and resolutions upon various subjects. Adjourned.

The Anti-Lecompton Triumph in the House—The New-York Delegation—The Debate in the Senate—The New-York Democratic General Committee, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

This has been an eventful day—and the faithful band of patriots who stood together this morning in resisting the precipitate consummation of the crime against Kansas, have succeeded, in all probability, in averting the horrors of civil war. I have little to add to my dispatch upon this subject, beyond a comment or two in relation to the course of the New-York delegation. Not a man of them all is in favor of the Lecompton scheme. Not one, if following the dictates of his own judgment or the well-ascertained views of his constituents, would countenance it for a moment, and yet Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN is the only Democrat from the Empire State who had the boldness and independence to resist the monstrous conspiracy against the liberties of a people. Let the fact be remembered—and let the faithful servant receive the reward of honesty which he chose to *deserve*, rather than accept the smiles and favors of a deluded Executive. He has incurred all the hazards of his position—let him have also all the merit and profit of it. Partisans and the instruments of power will strike at him—let the people sustain him.

Mr. MCKIBBEN of California, also behaved nobly. Every possible personal influence was brought to bear upon him. Even his father—a worthy gentleman whose sympathies are all with the Administration which appointed him to a valuable position in Philadelphia—though on the spot, was unable to induce him to yield the convictions of his own judgment. He held fast to the end, and in addition to the consciousness of having performed his duty well, he will find substantial reward in the influence which he will exert in the future when asking legislation for his own State. To the band of Republicans who have stood solid and firm in this contest, their constituents will accord due meed of praise. It is a gratifying fact that not one of them deserted their colors. If they continue watchful and faithful, it is not likely that the Lecompton scheme can ever triumph.

I know that the Administration are already bragging that the victory is in their hands. They believe that a little time, and a judicious use of public patronage, will yet retrieve to-day's defeat. I trust they are mistaken, and that they got to-day every vote they ever can get upon this issue, and some that they can never have again. BURNS and PENDLETON, of Ohio, to-day, bewildered by the incessant boring of STEDMAN and PUGH, were strangely induced to vote for the reference to the Committee on Territories. The step was nearly a fatal one. The tide of public sentiment in condemnation of these votes, which will roll back upon them from their districts, will doubtless satisfy them that their own judgments are more to be relied upon than the judgments of their self-constituted keepers—and they will not be likely to swallow Lecompton itself when it comes directly before them. Who, then, is to sell out to the Administration? Who of those who to-day so emphatically committed themselves against the reference to the Committee on Territories, will now about face and stultify himself by voting *for* Lecompton? Nobody—for if there be any one so disposed, he must see that such an act would inevitably stamp him with disgrace—brand him as one dearly bought with a price. I anticipate no such child's play from the hundred and fifteen.

Mr. FESSENDEN's speech in the Senate, to-day, was universally conceded to be a most powerful argument, although Mr. BENJAMIN thinks he can easily controvert and overthrow it. He will find he has a foeman worthy of his steel, and an intellectual contest on his hands that will require all his acknowledged power and skill to conduct to successful issue. Mr. F. achieved a complete victory in the debate over Mr. TOOMBS, the ablest Southern leader in the body. The latter claimed that the Kansas-Nebraska bill contained no "enabling act," and that the President was wrong in asserting the contrary doctrine. Mr. F. inquired where, then, the people of Kansas got the power to frame a Constitution and State Government? Mr. TOOMBS replied, "from the Territorial Legislature." Mr. FESSENDEN then inquired where the *Legislature* got the power, if not from the organic act? This silenced the gentleman from Georgia, who attempted no answer; and Mr. F. followed up his advantage by asking Mr. T. whether, according to his own concession, the Topeka Constitution had not just as much legality as the Lecompton Constitution,—whether they do not stand before Congress on precisely the same footing? Mr. TOOMBS gave up the battle, turning uneasily in his seat, but making no reply.

It is understood here that the Democratic General Committee of New-York are to have a meeting immediately, with a view of passing resolutions indorsing Lecompton, and sustaining the President's Message. As that body is completely under the thumb of ISAAC V. FOWLER and other Federal officials, there is little doubt of their ability to pass anything they choose. But why cannot the Democratic masses assemble and give expression of *their* views in contrast with those of the office-holders? If the action of their representatives in Congress is to be taken as indication, the Democratic Party is nearly unanimous in favor of the President's policy; and if it is not so, it behooves the people to take immediate measures for giving expression to their disapprobation. Let them remember that silence gives consent.

The Senate has acted upon all the Consular nominations pending before it which are designed to be confirmed, and has quite cleared its calendar of diplomatic appointments. The President, however, still holds back his nominations of many officers, avowedly for the purpose of being in a position to "reward his friends and punish his enemies" in Congress, in accordance with the relations they shall establish by their votes on the proposition to force Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. This sort of dictation has become so offensive, and obedience thereto would be so degrading and transparent, that I think few members of the House are now prepared thus to compromise themselves. Some have become indignant at the insult implied by such propositions; and others, who perhaps are least sensitive, understand that they might as well bear a placard upon their backs announcing their respective prices as to close negotiations in view of the publicity with which they have been opened. Mr. PIERCE used to do the thing more discreetly. When the Nebraska bill was pending he would take a doubting Democrat down to the Treasury, Interior, or State Department, and, in company with him, inquire what offices could be disposed of, their respective value, &c. In this way he was able quietly to arrange a good round majority for his measure, and he won. Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet, or a portion of them, less cautious, have probably defeated themselves by going into the brokerage business openly and above board.

No Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg has yet been appointed. Among the persons recommended for the position is Mr. HENRY BERGH, of New-York City, a gentleman of fortune and education, who is warmly presented by several influential parties, and who, if appointed, would unquestionably do honor to his country in the discharge of the duties of the place. I think his chances are very fair.

Dr. WYNNE of New-York, gave a lecture on Friday evening at the Smithsonian Institution, on "The Effect of Occupation on the Duration of Human Life." This lecture was the first of a series which will be given by Dr. W. on the subject stated, and embraced a number of facts of great value, bearing upon different pursuits. The series promises to be both interesting and instructive. In the lecture of last evening he showed by extensive observations, made in this country as well as in Europe, that sickness and mortality increased in rapid progression with the advance of years, in a ratio which was fixed and determined and furnished the basis of large monmonetary transactions in insurance upon lives and health. He examined the statistics of the Odd-Fellow's Order in this country, which he denominated a great society based upon the principle of health assurance, and predicted its speedy dissolution unless it should reorganize the basis upon which its benefits are conferred. He deprecated the slight attention paid to philanthropic subjects by our legislators and urged that the foundations upon which benevolent societies rested were of an importance which yielded to none other in a legislative point of view. The ablest statesmen of other countries had greatly distinguished themselves by their efforts in this department of legislation, and the time would soon come when our own statesmen would be called upon to devote more attention to these subjects.

Dr. WYNNE also gave a lecture at the Smithsonian this evening, in continuation of the subject treated by him on Friday evening last. He stated that notwithstanding the great difference in the chances of health and life in various pursuits, yet not more than one person in fifty ever selected an occupation on account of its healthy character, and few abandoned their pursuits from that cause. The agriculturist freed from the insalubrities of town life and its harassing cares, of all classes of those who were compelled to labor, enjoyed the greatest length of life, and yet our census returns showed a strong and growing desire on the part of our people to abandon this healthy pursuit for those which are usually prosecuted in town. Could the tiller of the soil realize that, by abandoning his pursuit, he was inevitably shortening his life by one-third of its entire length, he thought he would hesitate before making the change. The various mechanical pursuits, as the butcher or the baker, were treated, their peculiarities noticed and chances of life exhibited. In conclusion, he thought we had reason to rejoice that so much larger a portion of our people were engaged in agriculture than in other countries. The lecture was attended by a large audience, who listened with much interest. S.

Gen. Calhoun and the Kansas Returns.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

Gen. CALHOUN has been here several days and has had interviews with the President and with Senator DOUGLAS, and other prominent men on both sides of the Kansas question. Numbers of persons have called upon him, and he is very frank in his communications on the subject of the election on the 4th of January. I learned, just now, that he has informed members of Congress and others that he has, since his arrival here, received information which settles the question of the election for State officers and the State Legislature in favor of the Free-State candidates. He had stated his opinion adversely to this result upon his first arrival here. Perhaps the testimony just received, which was given before the Committee of the Territorial Legislature, in regard to the returns from some of the precincts, have had the effect to change Gen. CALHOUN's judgment in the matter.

If it prove true that Gen. CALHOUN intends to give the certificates of election to the Free-State candidates, it will greatly change the aspect of the Kansas question. There will remain but very little ground for the investigation proposed by Mr. THOMAS, and if the inquiry be ordered it will produce no delay.

If, on the contrary, Gen. CALHOUN should determine to give the certificates of election to the candidates on his own side, there is every reason to believe that Congress will go through a searching examination into the details of the election of the 4th and the returns, and the grounds upon which they are admitted or rejected by Gen. CALHOUN, or the officers to whom the returns were to be made.

It is true that the Legislature may itself judge of the election and returns, and that the laws of Kansas provide for the punishment of frauds upon the suffrage; but, judging from the present temper of the House, they intend to be themselves satisfied upon that point.

Crowds of people are thronging the Capitol, anticipating, no doubt, a scene of Mexican confusion, in which they will be disappointed. ION.

How the Official Organ Regards the Vote of the Democratic House of Representatives.

From the Washington Union.

It must strike every mind that the voting in the House of Representatives on the Kansas Message is *the most important and eventful that has occurred since the historical sessions of* 1850 *and* 1854.

In those sessions the spirit of nationalism triumphed after a struggle over the spirit of sectionalism, and the North pledged its faith with the South that the question of Slavery in the Territories should be left to the quiet and peaceful settlement of the people residing in them, free from all outside interference and intrusion. The Democratic Party especially—the only national organization existing—made itself a party to this agreement, as well at the time as by frequent subsequent iterations of its fidelity to the principle on which it was based. A faithful execution of this principle would effect a complete settlement of the Slavery question between the North and the South—in connection with the general principles of Government held by the Democratic Party. For the sovereignty of each State, and its right and sufficiency to regulate its own domestic affairs, sacred from federal interference, which was held as a cardinal tenet of that party, had already removed the subject of Slavery in the States from the deliberations of Congress; and if the reference of the same subject to the people of the Territories, for their own peaceable settlement in their own way, free from outside interference, could also be engrafted upon the policy of the country, it was clear that there would be a final conclusion of all strife between sections on this subject in Congress.

Such was the leading idea that prevailed in the memorable contests between the sections in 1850 and 1854. It was, by a slight stretch of theory, to treat the Territories as clothed, in respect to Slavery, with the same supreme prerogatives as the States themselves; and to regard any outside efforts to interfere with the question of Slavery within their limits as partaking of precisely the character of similar efforts to interfere with that question in the organized States.

This was the inducement to, and the meaning of, the solemn agreements entered into between North and South in 1850 and 1854. And the National Democratic Party, true to its conservative sentiments and national impulses, at once undertook the execution of this solemn intersectional pledge—vindicating its nationality by *espousing the principle involved in it, and still more by successfully championing that principle in the national contest of* 1856.

Let it be remembered that nearly all the nationalities of the republic have disappeared one by one. The great religious denominations, and religious, eleemosynary, and charitable societies which once flourished under national organizations, and bound our people together in bonds more endearing, if less strong, than a common constitution, common laws and institutions, a common language and history, have almost all been sundered in twain. But one or two religious organizations survive in a national form; and of political institutions, we have only the Federal Government and the Democratic organization, the vitality and integrity of which last, as a national organization, is the problem now in process of solution in the House of Representatives, in the test voting on the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

It cannot be denied that the majority party in the North have ruthlessly, recklessly, and continuously, from first to last, scouted the intersectional pledges of 1850 and 1854. No sooner was the act of 1854 engrafted upon the statute-book than they organized a systematic movement to nullify it, break it down and set it at defiance. So far from leaving Kansas to be filled up and peopled by natural emigration, they organized large propagandist companies and large amounts of money capital, for the purpose of sending hireling emigrants into the Territory to vote—not upon their convictions of duty to the country, nor with reference to the interests of the new community, but to vote the sentiments of their New-England employers, in consideration for their transportation to the spot, the livery they wore upon their backs, and the bread of idleness which they ate in their propagandist camps and settlements. Nay, the uniforms which they wore and the camp life they led suggested to their employers a military organization; and propagandism by more than factitious voting—propagandism by force, riot and bloodshed—was the result.

Everything that could be done in the Territory, by money or by arms, by the concentrated energy of incorporated capital, or of a drilled soldiery, with SHARPE's rifles and COLT's revolvers in hand; everything that could be done out of the Territory, by wholesale agitation and the most enormous and unblushing system of counterfeit telegraphing and newspaper mendacity, was done, to defeat a quiet and peaceable settlement of the Slavery question by the people of Kansas in their own way, free from outside interference and intrusion, according to the intersectional pledges of 1850 and 1854.

So disgusted have been the respectable portion of the people of Kansas with these shameful proceedings, that, contrary to general expectation, a much larger number of votes were cast for the Slavery clause on the 21st December last at the regular balloting on the Lecompton Constitution, than was expected; and that instrument has thus come before Congress with the Slavery clause, although it is well known that the systematic agitations which have been kept up by the majority party of the North have driven almost every slave out of the Territory.

The Constitution with Slavery has come before Congress under these circumstances. It presents no question of practical advantage to the South, and it is not within the power of the most unblushing mendacity to pretend that the admission of Kansas under it can carry with it any triumph for the South.

But there is more involved than a consideration of sectional advantage or disadvantage. The question is involved whether the enormous frauds and outrages upon the solemn intersectional agreements of 1850 and 1854, which have been perpetrated by the Northern majority party, are to be sanctioned or rebuked? The question is involved whether the minority party of the North, which have until now so signally and nobly adhered to and upheld those pledges, will stand to their national principles and party in the final hour which tries men's principles? Nay, there is more involved than even these things.

The honorable Mr. SEWARD boasted in the Senate the other day in the following significant words:

"I am very sorry that the faith of the honorable Senator from New Hampshire is less than my own. He apprehends continual disaster. He wants this battle continued and fought by skirmishes, and to deprive the enemy of every kind of supplies. Sir, *I regard this battle as already fought.* It is over. All the mistake is that the honorable Senator and others do not know it. *We are fighting for a majority of Free States.* There are already sixteen to fifteen; and whatever the Administration may do—whatever anybody may do—before one year from this time we shall be nineteen to fifteen."

His words are true. The Northern States have a majority in every department of the National Government. The question is, how do they intend to use their majority—whether in subordination to the guarantees thrown around the minority section in the Federal Constitution, as insisted upon heretofore by the National Democratic Party; or in ruthless disregard of those guarantees, and in reckless violation of all pledges of faith between sections, as is insisted upon by the Black Republican Party, and indicated by that party's whole course of conduct on the subject of Kansas? That is the question; and the relative strength of the two parties at the North presents a melancholy and ominous indication of the intentions of that section in this regard.

We had a portentous indication of these intentions in the late national election, when all but one Northern State cast a majority of their votes against the party and candidates which supported the great intersectional pledges of 1850 and 1854. A still worse indication even than this we have had here within the few days past. The opposition of the northern majority party to the execution of these pledges was to have been expected. *But the refusal of a portion of the national men of the North to coöperate with their own national organization was ominous indeed.* The national party is the only remaining barrier between the majority party of the North, and the Constitution in its integrity and sanctity; and the refusal of a considerable portion of the northern Democratic members to *coöperate with the National Party*—nay, their formal and apparently concerted coalition with the Black Republican Party—*threatens a dismemberment and dissolution of the National Democracy. If persisted in, this movement of Northern Democrats must break down the last remaining national organization of the people of our Union, and must finally sectionalize the politics and political parties of our common country.* The issues, in that event, must be between a majority section and a minority section, a majority of States and a minority of States, a majority sectional party and a minority sectional party—with no guarantee for the independence in the Union of the minority section but the Constitution—with the majority as expressly organized for the abrogation and destruction of that.

We have set down these plain considerations in blunt words, in order that Democratic members might clearly realize the momentous character of the issues now before Congress, and the fearful breakers near which our Federal ship is drifting.

Letter of Governor Wise to the Philadelphia Democratic Anti-Lecompton Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

A letter of nearly four columns from Governor WISE, in response to an invitation to attend the Anti-Lecompton meeting held here last evening, will be published in the *Press* to-morrow morning.

Governor WISE says that a careful review of the President's Message constrains him to differ with the President of his choice. He protests against the mode in which the Lecompton Constitution was pretended to be submitted as anti-republican and oppressive, and as offensive to the self-respect and moral sense of a free people.

He admits that the conduct of the Topekaites was violent and unlawful, and that their opponents acted under lawful authority up to the submission of the Constitution to the people. But that has nothing to do with the issue. *Is the Constitution the act and deed of the people, and is the schedule republican?* The wrong of the Topekaites will not justify the wrong of the Lecompton Convention, nor cure the defects of the Lecompton Schedule, which, though providing for its ratification or rejection, was submitted for approval alone, without allowing a vote upon its rejection.

He contends that there was obviously a sinister and anti-republican purpose in thus giving an unfair election as to part of the Constitution, with no election as to the whole.

He denies the assertion of the President that no people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a Constitution than the people of Kansas have done. The people were not allowed a fair election at all. A fair election could not be held under the schedule as appears from its face.

He contradicts the President's idea that the admission of Kansas would speedily end the agitation in Congress, and localize it in Kansas. He declares that it never can be local again. It is all-essential that the settlement shall be just, right and equal, and, if not so, it is sure to be mischievous to that party sustaining power without right, and doing wrong that good may come.

The ulterior effect of adopting the Lecompton Constitution will be worse than referring back the question for Territorial decision. It will arraign the Democracy and the South for demanding more than is right; it will return the chalice to our own lips. When the Kansas question again and again arises in our boundless domain of unsettled territories, it will drive away thousands of honest Democrats to raise the Black Republican flag over the capitol in the next struggle for power; and then raise the last dread issue of disunion.

He concluded by addressing the Committee as the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN and the Administration, who have his best wishes and warmest friendship, and when he would save both from danger and defeat. He trusts in their pure and patriotic motives, but he regards much more the Democracy of the South and the Union, and professes anxiety for their fate. For himself, he fears nothing, firmly standing on the right, in spite of friends and foes.

News from Kansas.

CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS ABOUT THE ELECTION RETURNS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the *Democrat* says that a bill providing for a Constitutional Convention had passed the Kansas Legislature.

Lawrence letters in the Leavenworth papers contain the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners to investigate the election frauds. McLEAN, the Chief Clerk in the Surveyor-General's office, testified to having sent the returns of both elections to Platte City, at CALHOUN's request; that he had not seen them since, and that the Delaware Crossing returns had never been received at Lecompton. This was doubted, and Sheriff WALKER was dispatched to Lecompton to *search* CALHOUN's *office*, and found buried in the ground under a woodpile *the identical returns* which McLEAN swore to having sent to Platte City.

Governor DENVER, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate examined him, and he swore that they were the same returns that CALHOUN counted on the 14th ult.; that the Delaware Crossing returns were among them, footing up 349 votes.

Previous to this DIFFENDERF had testified to having given the Delaware Crossing return to CALHOUN at Weston subsequent to the count at Lecompton. It was said that evidence would be produced of his preventing CALHOUN from having the returns when he counted the other votes.

Writs had been issued for McLEAN and SHERWOOD, who had fled to escape arrest.

Sale of the Pemberton Mill at Lawrence.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Mr. N. A. THOMPSON sold yesterday, at auction, the Pemberton Mill at Lawrence—six mill powers, the land and buildings, with wheels, shafting, gearing, &c., together with ten boarding houses and four tenements for overseers, to Mr. DAVID NEVINS, for $325,000. There was a large attendance of capitalists interested in manufacturing, and the sale was considered, under the circumstances, as a very good one.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 8.

The schooner *Harkness* has arrived, from Tampico 28th ult. The Government of that State support the Tacubaya plan, while Generals PARODI and GARZA oppose it. It was reported that a large force was gathering in the vicinity, with the intention of attacking the city should the Government persist in sustaining COMONFORT. A number of tumults have taken place in the State of Tamaulipas, without, however, serious results.

The Hartford County Savings Institution.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The amount of loss to the Hartford County Savings Institution is $172,000. The company have offered a reward of $5,000 for the delivery of the defaulting Treasurer, JOHN W. SEYMOUR, in Hartford. We have reliable information that he was in Columbus, Ga., last Wednesday, traveling South. The Institution which he robbed so heavily will be wound up. It has remaining only $295,000 of assets.

The Loss of the Schooner William Cobb.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 9.

An arrival from Old Providence, to-day, brought Captain ENDICOTT, and a portion of the crew of the schooner *William Cobb*, which went ashore on the 3d ult., on the passage from Aspinwall to Attakapas, and was a total loss. All hands saved, and arrived at Dighton, Mass.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Case No. 58.—Isaac M. Fisher *vs.* Jacob H. Halderman, *et al.*—Argument continued.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, has been received. The papers contain no news of interest.

Pennsylvania Politics.

BEDFORD, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Democracy of Bedford County, in mass meeting to-day, adopted strong resolutions sustaining the National and State Administrations.

General Harney at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 8.

General HARNEY and Captains PLEASANTON and BARRITT, U. S. A., arrived to-night from Kansas.

Sullivan the Murderer Sentenced to be Hung.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

DENNIS SULLIVAN, convicted of the murder of JOSHUA HIBBARD, was to-day sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 2d day of April next.

Death of Bishop Waugh.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Bishop WAUGH, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in this city this morning.

FROM ALBANY.

General Orders in the House—Chartered Privileges for Binghamton—Pickings for the Senators—A Law College—Report of the Canal Appraisers, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

General Order day in the House, and the reference of the Governor's Message the particular matter under consideration. Mr. WOOLFORD, Republican; Mr. CAANLER, Democrat; Mr. AUSTIN, Republican; and Mr. DELANEY, Democrat, occupied the time intervening between 11 and 2 o'clock. At the latter hour the Committee of the Whole reported progress, and asked leave to have another talk, which report was accepted and which leave was granted.

IN THE SENATE

There was something more of a show of work.

The citizens of Binghamton had the good sense to remonstrate against being vested with any more charter privileges. It is my experience that village charters were originally designed for the support and profit of police constables, police magistrates, for the increase of taxation and for prodigal expenditures, without corresponding benefits to any.

The Chamber of Commerce remonstrates against restoring to the Common Council the privilege of granting water rights. The resolves have heretofore been published in the TIMES.

Senators are looking after the little pickings with keen optics. One wants to know how many copies of the census are new on hand, and another inquires how many copies of any other State publications may be within reach. I think both of them will pump in vain—that spring has "gin out."

A LAW COLLEGE.

Senator MATHER give notice of a bill to create CHARLES KING, GEORGE WOOD, AMASA J. PARKER, and others, Trustees of an institution to be located in the City of New-York, to be called the New-York Law College. The College is required to admit gratis to all lectures and studies at least five persons, who have distinguished themselves at the Free Academy, and is authorized to confer the degree of Bachelor of Law upon such persons as the curators appointed for that purpose shall designate.

Senator MATHER also gave notice of a bill to provide for paying the Croton Aqueduct Department for the water used at the Sing Sing Prison.

THE RULES

Occupied the Senate for the remainder of the day. I believe they do not vary materially from those of previous years. It is a little remarkable that forty days of the session should have elapsed before the Senate could consider and determine upon the rules which should govern and control its deliberations.

BLEEDING KANSAS

Is not to be considered again until a week from to-morrow. On that day I presume we shall have a vote on Senator DIXEY's resolutions.

THE REPORT OF THE CANAL APPRAISERS

Was submitted to the Senate this morning. It contains some new and interesting statistics, which bring out strongly the extent of the demands which are annually brought against the State by persons claiming to have suffered damage from the State on the line of the Canals. During the past year there were presented to the Appraisers 617 new claims—49 more than were presented the previous year. These claims amounted to $1,059,030 43, and were thus distributed:

Erie Canal Enlargement	$732,359 57
Erie Canal	3,078 40
Champlain Canal	14,600 00
Oswego Canal	69,675 00
Black River Canal	12,665 00
Cayuga and Seneca Canal	27,247 50
Oneida River Improvement	3,970 00
Crooked Lake	9,575 00
Chemung Canal	15,409 92
Genesee Valley Canal	79,890 29
Genesee Valley Canal Extension	63,959 75
Chenango Canal	26,400 00
Total	$1,059,030 43

Of the claims presented, 201 have been heard and determined. The amount claimed by the parties was $543,617 44. The amount awarded on them was $188,022 03, distributed as follows:

Erie Canal Enlargement	$100,378 33
Erie Canal	1,888 40
Champlain Canal	247 89
Oswego Canal	23,425 98
Black River Canal	5,030 75
Cayuga and Seneca	5,474 59
Oneida River Improvement	4,300 00
Chemung Canal	4,339 74
Genesee Valley Canal	26,666 99
Genesee Valley Canal Extension	16,669 45
Total	$188,022 03

During the years 1856 and 1857 there were heard and determined claims to the amount of $1,066,355 81—the awards upon which amount to $324,023 14—or about an average of 33 per cent. allowed on the total claimed.

The books do not show the number of claims presented previous to the year 1841. Since that date the number reaches 4,872, with a large tendency to increase. The entire number of claims adjusted since the commencement of the Canals, by the Canal Commissioners and by the Appraisers, reaches 5,114. On these there has been paid $2,608,845 32—as follows:

Erie Canal prior to 1852	$257,728 41
Erie Canal since 1852	32,712 63
Erie Canal Enlargement	1,591,089 23
Champlain Canal	69,658 65
Oswego Canal	94,647 67
Black River	85,421 80
Cayuga and Seneca	32,038 62
Oneida River Improvement	5,673 75
Crooked Lake	525 00
Chemung Canal	21,774 75
Genesee Valley Canal and Extension	280,227 24
Erie and Genesee Valley (Rochester claims)	25,560 69
Chenango Canal	119,402 42
Seneca River Improvement	12,165 73
Total	$2,608,845 32

These figures do not include the hundreds of thousands of dollars voted by the Legislature in liquidation of claims which do not come within the jurisdiction of the appraisers. Probably in the aggregate the two would quite reach the sum of $5,000,000. And this great drain goes on increasing until already it goes far beyond the reach of the State affairs—the number of claimants accumulating at the rate of 400 a year. What cunning man is shaping the plug that shall one day stop this leak? And if he comes not soon, the sources of State revenue and the fountain of State credit will be run dry.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The Committee raised yesterday to investigate the charges contained in a letter written from this City to the New-York *Tribune*, has a session this afternoon. I do not suppose there is much proof to be obtained that would justify the writer for the *Tribune*, but the rumors he embodied were current at the Capitol, and the common subject of conversation among gentlemen of all parties. LEON.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Senate Committee to investigate the alleged slanderous letter of the New-York *Tribune*, relating to the arrangements by which Mr. ALVORD's election was secured, met this afternoon, but nothing was elicited as to its author. A subpœna has been made out for Mr. CHARLES A. DANA.

The Superintendent of the Bank Department sold to-day the mortgages of the Pratt Bank of Buffalo and of the Ontario County Bank of Phelps. Many of the mortgages fetched par, but sold at fair average prices.

Ex-President VAN BUREN was in town to-day, and the courtesies of the House were extended to him.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

PETITIONS.

For a more stringent temperance law.

REPORTS.

By Mr. FOOTE, favorably, to amend the charter of the Mechanics' Banking Association, the North River and Grocers' Banks, of New-York.

NOTICES.

By Mr. MATHER, to supply the Sing Sing Prison with Croton water; also, to incorporate the New-York Law College.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MANDEVILLE, to repeal the law of 1849 relative to the City Court of Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Charter of the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Assembly in Committee of the Whole, Mr. HANFORD in the chair, took up the Governor's Message.

Mr. WALFORD spoke in support of the Message.

The debate was continued by Mr. CRANLER, Democrat, and Mr. AUSTIN, Republican. The latter stated that he rejoiced at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as it gave the North power to assert and insist on rights everywhere.

After the debate on the Governor's Message, the Speaker presented a communication from the Attorney-General, in reply to a resolution, stating that it was his opinion that the bill annexing the towns of Oaslan to Livingston County, was unconstitutional; consequently that the apportionment bill of 1857 was unconstitutional, so far as Broome and Livingston Counties were concerned, as without the said bill, Broome is entitled to two members and Livingston to only one; also the opinion that the present House can constitutionally amend the apportionment act.

No other business of interest was transacted.

ALTERING THE MAPS.

Mr. CRAIN'S bill to alter the map discontinues those parts of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, and One hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, respectively, between Manhattan and Lawrence streets; and also One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Laurence-street and Tenth-avenue.

FIREMEN'S CHARTER.

Mr. ENOS' bill continues in force all acts and parts of acts relating to the Firemen's Corporation until May 1, 1860, unless sooner altered, modified or repealed.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. CHILD'S

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Speech of Hon. Frederick P. Stanton.

Delivered at the Anti-Lecompton Meeting in Philadelphia, Feb. 8.

From the Philadelphia Press.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA: I regret that Governor WALKER has not yet arrived in the city—for two reasons: first, because it will deprive you, at least for a time, of a much abler explanation of the subjects which are before you than I shall be able to give; and again, because it will impose upon me a task very different from that which I had supposed I should be called upon to perform here to-night.

I proceed, however, to give you such plain and unvarnished statements in reference to the affairs of Kansas, for the last year, I have borne an humble part, as will serve to give you at least my view of those affairs and of their consequences.

I do not come to complain of any act of the Executive of this Confederacy towards myself. I do not come to make any exposition of my own conduct or any defence of myself, except so far as it may be necessary to elucidate the subject which is at this time before you, and before the whole country.

It is not necessary, on the present occasion, for me to go back and enter upon the history of Kansas during the time anterior to that when Gov. WALKER and myself, as Governor and Secretary of that Territory, went upon the mission which terminated, I fear, gentlemen, not so disastrously for us as for the country which we propose to serve, and which we love, if you will allow me to say it, far beyond our own personal advantage or advancement.

Nor will I go back to the Democratic platform, adopted in 1856 at Cincinnati, for the purpose of showing you (who know them so well) the principles to which, not merely Mr. BUCHANAN, not merely Governor WALKER, not merely all who have had anything to do with the administration of affairs under either Mr. BUCHANAN or Gov. WALKER, but the whole Democratic Party were pledged—the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as understood by the Democratic Party, as proclaimed by their representatives in Cincinnati in 1856. [Applause.]

But you will pardon me if I undertake to state to you what many of you—and, perhaps, all of you—know, that before Governor WALKER and myself would accept these positions, (not positions which we sought, but positions which we were requested to take,) there was a distinct and unequivocal understanding of the policy that was to be pursued during the administration of Governor WALKER, and of myself, so far as the Secretary of the Territory had anything to do with the administration of its affairs. In the conferences between the President and Governor WALKER and myself, and in the published instructions of Governor WALKER and myself (which I hold in my hand) these principles were distinctly avowed—so distinctly that it seems to me impossible that any misunderstanding should exist in the mind of any one who will give proper attention to them.

I do not intend to weary you by reading long extracts from public documents; but there are in those instructions some expressive words, which, in themselves, contain everything—not only the germ, but the whole substance of popular sovereignty—of the right of the people of the States of this Union to form their own institutions and to establish their own Government.

In the first letter of instructions to Governor WALKER, (a copy of which was sent to me, for my guidance, when I preceded him to the Territory of Kansas, as the acting Governor,) Gen. CASS, writing at the dictation of the President of the United States, instructed us in this language:

"The sacred right of each individual must be preserved; and that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of the Territory, free from all interference, to decide *their own destiny* for themselves."

Again:

"When such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

For my part, gentlemen, when I undertook that mission I held these principles to be sacred; I held them to be fundamental; I held them to be the only possible talisman by which the difficulties in that unfortunate Territory could be made to vanish forever—by which quiet could be restored and the people clothed with all the rights which they possessed under the Constitution of the United States and by the organic act establishing the Territorial Government.

Now, it is very true, as I have stated on other occasions, that when I went to the Territory I supposed that the single question of Slavery was the only one of interest to the people of Kansas, and that the fair settlement of that single question would be perfectly satisfactory to them. But I soon found this to be a great mistake. I soon found that the difficulties lay far deeper in the popular mind than this. I found that they affected the very Government itself—affected the whole machinery of the territorial organization. I found the people of that unhappy Territory in a state of great dissatisfaction—ready, upon the slightest provocation, to break out into civil war. I do not deny the statements which have been made in the recent Message of the President of the United States, in reference to the rebellious disposition of the people of Kansas during the administration of Governor WALKER, and of myself, when I acted in the character of Governor. But in order to do justice to the people of Kansas, (whether Democrats or Republicans, Pro-Slavery men or Anti-Slavery men)—in order to obtain the truth, and the whole truth—in order to do justice to my own conscience—it is necessary, it is right, it is just to go behind this fact, and ascertain how far the people of Kansas were justifiable—and if not justifiable, how far they were excusable—in the position of hostility which they assumed against the Territorial Government.

I do not, my fellow-countrymen, stand here to-night to justify the conduct of the people who have resisted the Territorial Government. I do not stand here to apologize for any of the acts of violence, and outrage, and wrong which may have been committed on the one side or the other. But I do believe and maintain that in order to give you a fair exposition of the facts, it is necessary that you should know and appreciate the circumstances under which they acted—the complaints they made—the wrongs they suffered, if they did suffer wrongs.

The substance of the complaints made by the people of the Territory, when I arrived in Kansas, was that they had had no fair participation—indeed, no participation whatever—in the Government of the Territory which was established over them. I found there intelligent men from almost every State in the Union—men from your own great conservative State. I found them settled upon their farms—intelligent, industrious, sober, good citizens, desirous of peace and order. Yet I found them denouncing the Territorial organization; many of them declaring that they would never yield obedience to it. And why? The simple reason offered was, as I have already stated, that they had been by violence and fraud excluded from any fair participation in the election of the officers of the Territory—in other words, that the Legislature of the Territory had not been elected by the people of the Territory, but that the House of Representatives and the Council had been elected by the population of a neighboring State, or by fraud and outrages which left to the people of the Territory no possible opportunity of conducting their own affairs in their own way, under the Territorial organization.

Such was their complaint. I did not know certainly how much truth there might be in these complaints. But it was certainly an astonishing thing—a fact calculated to arrest the attention of any man, or any public officer who desired to do his duty to the whole country—to see the great mass of the population of the Territory resisting the laws, refusing obedience to them upon the ground (which doubtless they sincerely believed) that these laws had been unjustly imposed upon them.

Under these circumstances, Governor WALKER and myself—he as Governor, and I, in his absence from the Territory, as acting Governor, with the same power and authority—had the unlimited control of that portion of the army of the United States which was within the Territory. When I say "the unlimited control," I mean unlimited so far as the law allowed the use of the forces for the purposes for which they were required, that is to say, the officers of the army were left no discretion, but were bound to obey the command of the Governor, the whole responsibility resting upon him, and not upon the military officer. We did not doubt—we knew, as any man having the same opportunity would necessarily have known—that a vast majority of the people entertained these sentiments in reference to the Territorial Government. Of this fact there was not the slightest question. Three or four or five to one of the people told us to our face that they would not obey the laws, because, as they said, those laws were imposed upon them by illegitimate authority; they had been defrauded and cheated, and they would not submit.

In this state of things, Governor WALKER and myself, generally in company, went among the people for the purpose of listening to their complaints, of ascertaining their sentiments, their wants; and we endeavored to persuade them as peaceable American citizens to submit to the laws until they could right themselves at the ballot-box. I was astounded when they laughed in my face with scorn and mockery at the very mention of the ballot-box. They said that the local officers were the merest and most unscrupulous partisans, utterly dishonest in these matters of public elections; and that if their neighbors of Missouri did not come into the Territory for the purpose of out-voting them, these officers would cheat and defraud them by forged votes made for that purpose.

I confess that I could not believe these things. I did not know certainly whether such things had transpired before in the history of that Territory. But Governor WALKER and myself, in the strongest language we could command, in the most earnest manner, pledged reputation, honor, everything, that at the ensuing elections they should have a fair chance at the ballot-box. [Great applause.] We pledged our sacred honor, that so far as we had anything to do with it, no fraud, no trick, no legerdemain—nothing which we could reach should succeed to deprive them of the sacred right of managing their own affairs by their own votes. [Cheers.]

Especially did we say that the Convention which was about to be elected—as we said afterwards, when it was about to assemble—ought, in our judgment, to submit the Constitution which might be framed, to the vote of the people. We appealed to the instructions of the President of the United States; we appealed to that solemn understanding which had been had between the President and Governor WALKER and myself, not only upon these instructions, but in the interviews had before we went to the Territory—we appealed to these, and told the people of Kansas that we should be supported in that position by the President of the United States and his Cabinet. I think we had a right to give this assurance to the people of Kansas; I think we were justified by the letter of the instructions given us by the President; I think it was no unlawful or improper interference with the affairs of the people of that Territory for Governor WALKER and myself to assure the people that the Convention certainly ought, and probably would, submit the Constitution to the people.

But Gov. WALKER, in his celebrated Topeka speech, made at a very early day after his arrival in the Territory, went further, and said that if the Constitution should not be submitted to the people he would join them, the people, in all lawful opposition to its adoption by Congress, and would assist them, by every lawful means in his power, to prevent the imposition upon them of a constitutional instrument upon whose character they had had no opportunity to decide. I think that these assurances on our part were in strict conformity with the position of the President and his instructions to us.

But whether they were or not, one thing is certain (for I hold in my hand now the documentary proof), that not a single position of this kind was taken by Gov. WALKER, during his whole administration of the affairs of that Territory, that was not immediately or soon afterwards communicated directly to the President of the United States.

Gov. WALKER informed the President that he had told the people of the Territory that they ought to be permitted to vote upon the Constitution, and that he would oppose it if it were not submitted to the people. I could show you, by reading from this document, that that is repeated over and over and over again in Gov. WALKER'S dispatches to General CASS, and to the President of the United States.

But in all the correspondence of the State Department or the President of the United States with Governor WALKER, not one word is to be found of reproof or dissent from these positions assumed by him, and Mr. BUCHANAN suffered him to go before the people of Kansas, and in his name and by his authority, following his instructions to the letter, to assure the people that they ought to have the right to vote upon their Constitution; and if that right was not allowed them, that the Constitution ought to be rejected, and, in so far as he could bring it about, that it should be rejected. I do not say, gentlemen, that Mr. BUCHANAN pledged his honor to this, but I do say that Governor WALKER pledged his, and pledged mine, with the full knowledge of the President, and without any dissent or reproof on his part. [Cheers.]

I think if it was possible to investigate this subject, if it would be respectful to the President (and certainly I do not mean to be disrespectful to him here in his own State, before this intelligent audience, in the city of Philadelphia) to ascertain the facts, it would appear that he had said to a hundred individuals that he approved the course of Governor WALKER up to a certain time, when, perhaps, in his judgment, it became necessary, for the good of the country, [laughter,] to modify his position. [Continued laughter and applause.]

Now, fellow-citizens, there are several things to be taken into consideration as we go along with this narrative, which are extremely important, although they may seem to be small in themselves. When we first commenced this series of addresses to the people of Kansas, for the purpose of communing with them and ascertaining their complaints and their wants, a minority (and a very small minority it was) that had possession of the Territorial Government became extremely restless, and in murmurs and low tones, at first, complained, and afterwards denounced Governor WALKER, for having intercourse with Black Republicans. They did not wish us to go amongst the people, and it was very evident they did not wish the people to vote, because they knew perfectly well that if the people could be prevailed upon peaceably to go to the polls and deposit their votes upon the pending question, whether it was for officers, or anything else, that they would be voted down, and would lose their power. Hence it was they complained, in the first instance, at every step taken with a view of conciliating the people, and bringing them back to a recognition of the law.

Having the army, or that portion of it which was in Kansas at our command—feeling it to be our duty, under the circumstances, to maintain order, and even to enforce existing laws, inasmuch as they evidently were laws, and bound to be enforced until they were legally altered at the ballot-box—we on all occasions informed the people of our determination to maintain the laws, but at the same time to protect them from wrong, whether threatened by intruders from other States, or by a falsification of the records and the poll-books from fraudulent voting, and every other kind of fraud it was in our power to reach.

I do not believe it ever was the intention of Governor WALKER—it certainly never was mine—to occupy a place in the Territorial Government of Kansas and see frauds, wrongs and outrages perpetrated at the ballot-box or elsewhere and continue to enforce upon the people the laws thus maintained. I say here to-night that I would have resigned my commission—I would have thrown it in the face of the authorities at Washington [applause]—if I had understood, or thought, that I should be required to continue the same state of things in Kansas which had existed there previous to my arrival.

I would never have consented to become the instrument of oppressing the people, Black Republicans or anything else which they might be, [cheers] by maintaining a Government of the minority, by force and by means of the Army of the United States. One fact is beyond all dispute—that since I have been in Kansas, and so far as I have known anything of her history, the Government there has been the Government of the minority. [Applause.] It is true that the vast majority of the people, upon several occasions, have refused to participate in elections. They have stood off and said, "We have no lot or part in the proceeding; we have no confidence in them; we know we cannot get justice, and therefore we turn away from them and will have nothing to do with them." Whatever may be the truth in regard to the complaints of the people of Kansas, it certainly was a lamentable state of affairs, which must have been the consequence of some great wrong, real or imaginary, inducing the people thus to refuse to participate in their own government at the very time when they were clamoring for the opportunity to govern themselves. You are aware that I went to the Territory about the middle of April.

When I went there the census which had been prescribed by law, passed the Winter before, authorizing the assemblage of a Convention, was in process of being taken. The returns were to be made to the Secretary by the 1st of May, and the apportionment was then to be made by the Governor, and the election was to take place on the 15th of June.

I arrived there just about the conclusion of the taking of the census, and I learned that the great mass of the Republicans, or, more properly speaking, the Free-State men of the Territory, had refused to participate in the process of taking the census. By the terms of the law, it is true, they were not required to have any active agency in it; it was made the duty of the Territorial officers of the Territory—of the sheriffs of the different counties—to take the census of all the inhabitants; and I learned that the Free-State men complained loudly and bitterly that great numbers of them had been denied a registration. Their names were not upon the lists, although in many instances they were well known to the community, and of prominence and respectability, who could not have been unknown to the officers whose duty it was to take the census. It is equally true that the Probate Judges were required to correct the census lists, and these individuals, whose names were omitted, if they had the curiosity to examine, had also the opportunity to go to the Probate Judges and inform them of the omission, and ask that their names should be put upon the registry. But they did not choose to do this, and a very imperfect registration of the people of the counties in which the registration was attempted was made. There are thirty-eight counties, including the distant county of Arrapahoe, in the Territory of Kansas.

The main population of these counties lie on the borders of the Territory adjacent to the State of Missouri. It is in these border counties that the Pro-Slavery men had almost their entire strength; in the interior of the State, the great mass of the people, with but few exceptions, were men from the great Northern States of the Union, with occasionally men from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, and very much to my astonishment, many of these latter in favor of making Kansas a Free State. [Great applause.] In nineteen of these interior counties there was no attempt whatever made to take the census, or obtain registration of the names of the people, and in the other nineteen there was but an imperfect registration obtained, because I learned that in some of these counties the people had opposed the taking of the census because they were opposed to the execution of the law. In Anderson County I was informed by Judge WILSON that he had been expelled from the County where he was Probate Judge and would have had the census taken in the absence of the Sheriff, but many of the people informed me that his statement was not true, and that they did not resist having the census taken, but actually desired to be registered in order that they might vote; and afterwards the people of this County did make a registration of their own electing delegates to the Convention, who asked to be admitted to seats in that body, but were refused by the sixty members who were elected under the law. In other counties, to my certain knowledge, the failure to take a complete registration, or any registration at all, was the fault of the officers, and not the fault of the people.

When it became my duty to make the apportionment for delegates to the Convention, I did not know the real state of things in these counties, and it was impossible for me to know it. I was recently in the Territory. I had arrived there in the middle of April, and the returns had been made to me from the first to the middle of May, and after I had received all these returns which actually came in, being the imperfect registration of nineteen counties, I waited with great anxiety to receive the returns from other counties. I waited until the last minute that I thought it safe to wait, before making the apportionment, in order that the election might take place at the time required by law; but no further returns coming in, I felt it to be my duty to make the apportionment for delegates to the Convention, upon such returns as I had received. That was my duty under the law. I really did not know what was the condition of things in these counties. I did not know whether there were any officers there. I knew the Legislature had appointed such officers, but the counties were distant from my residence, and it was impossible for me, within the time allowed by law, to see or ascertain whether they had discharged, or attempted to discharge, their duties. I was utterly in the dark in reference to the true state of affairs when I made the apportionment. The sixty delegates to the Convention, therefore, were apportioned among the nineteen counties, composing one-half of the Territory, from which the imperfect registration had been obtained. It has been said in the Territory, by the opponents of my party, (if I could be said to have a party in that Territory,) that I ought not to have made the apportionment until I had received the returns from every county. But the law required that the election should take place on the 15th of June, and I did not know what number of people there were in these counties, and could not know anything about the fact. I did not know that there was a sufficient number of people in those counties to justify me in withholding the apportionment which I was directed to make by law. As I have stated, I waited until the last hour, anxious that Governor WALKER should arrive in the Territory, and I should have his advice; but he did not come there until the 27th of May, and the election taking place on the 15th of June, and ten days' notice was to be given in every county, and the information was to be distributed from the centre to the extremities of the Territory within the period between the 27th of May and the 15th of June, so that delay was impossible. I did my duty; but I say to you here to-night, that if I had supposed, or, to be more particular, if I had known at that time the real state of affairs in the nineteen counties, in which no registration had taken place, and if I had supposed it possible that the Convention elected by the other nineteen counties, under those circumstances, could have refused, supported by any respectable authority in or out of the Territory, to submit the Canstitution to the people, I never would have made that apportionment. [Cheers.]

I would have suffered the whole law to fail, because, in my judgment, by the proceedings which have subsequently taken place, the law has been made an engine of wrong and oppression; and I never would have been the instrument of imposing such a Constitution upon the people of any State or Territory in this Union. [Immense applause.] It was not in the power of Gov. WALKER, with all his persuasive eloquence, to inspire the people of Kansas with confidence sufficient to go into the election, on the 15th day of June, for delegates to the Convention. I believe that if prior to that time a fair registration had been made of the voters of the Territory, that Gov. WALKER would have induced the people to go into that election. But it was not made—the people said that the great mass of their number had no power or right to vote, because their names had not been registered, and the comparatively few who had been registered refused to separate from the members of their own party who had been excluded. They did not go into the election on the 15th of June, and the consequence was, that out of the 9,250 voters, whose names had been registered, the sixty delegates who framed the Lecompton Constitution received and were elected by less than 2,000 votes. [Laughter.] There were in all about 2,200 votes cast, and of these the successful candidates received 1,800, which, upon an average, was about thirty votes a piece. [Laughter.] I confess to you that it never occurred to me as a thing probable, or even possible, that these 60 men, thus having placed in their hands the interests of a people of that character, could have dreamed of refusing to submit their work to the great masses who had no participation, or opportunity to participate, in their election. I did not dream of that contingency, much less did I ever suppose that any respectable authority outside of Kansas, or even in Kansas, would seriously have contended for such a proposition; least of all could I have supposed that, with the instructions of the President before me, he could have been found at this time proclaiming to the Congress of the United States, and to the world, that this Constitution ought to be adopted by Congress, and fastened upon the people against their express and unequivocal protest. [Applause.]

There is another little piece of history connected with this matter which serves to show the real state of things in that Territory at that time. Towards the middle of August, or the first of September, when the October election was coming on, it became apparent that Governor WALKER'S efforts were about to be successful in influencing the great mass of the people of the Territory to go quietly and peaceably to the ballot-box, under his pledge that they should have a fair chance to vote; and the minority, who had controlled the Government, saw that in this event their power would be utterly gone. It was then that this celebrated tax question was raised. The people of the Territory, in resisting the laws, had refused to participate in the operation of other parts of the Government. In many sections of the Territory no assessment had been made and no taxes could be paid. Some years previous a law had been passed requiring a tax qualification of every voter, but the Legislature of 1857, in the plainest and most distinct manner, repealed this law, and it was no longer, in the judgment of the best lawyers in the Territory, one of the requirements of the law that a man should have paid a tax in order to qualify himself as a voter. The minority insisted that this old repealed law was still in force, and they procured the opinions of one of the United States Judges and the United States Disirict-Attorney to that effect, and they called upon the Governor and the Judge of election to enforce it and issued circulars to them, in which they advised them to exclude from the polls every man who had not paid tax. The effect of this would have been to exclude probably nine-tenths of the people of the Territory from voting, and the Government would have still remained with the minority, and civil war would have been inevitable. There would have been by this policy no possibility of ever bringing the difficulties in Kansas to a close.

Then it was that Governor WALKER appealed to the President of the United States, giving his opinion that this tax law had been repealed. The President of the United States, with the sanction of his whole Cabinet, agreed with Gov. WALKER, maintaining that the tax law had been repealed, and that the tax qualification no longer existed, and ought no longer to be enforced in the elections there.

I mention these facts to show the difficulties under which we labored, the devices resorted to on the part of the minority to maintain the power which they had obtained—I will not say, gentlemen, by the means alleged by the great mass of the people, who, on that account, refused to participate in the Government; but by some means or other, fair or foul, the great majority of the people withheld all support, all countenance from the Territorial Government. The first—the absolutely most important and indispensably essential thing to enable the people to get control of their own affairs—was to remove those difficulties and embarrassments in order that they might at the polls assert their rights. It is true that up to the time of the October election I could not believe—I did not altogether believe—that the complaints of the people of Kansas were just—were true. No man could have credited the outrages which they asserted had been perpetrated upon them. But, immediately after the October election had transpired; when the minority which had had entire control of the Government from its inception, saw that the power was about to depart from them, I was astounded—my eyes were opened—when I received at the Executive office in Lecompton the celebrated returns from Oxford and McGhee. [Laughter and applause.]

I found the return from Oxford to be a roll of paper 40 or 50 feet long, containing names as thick as they could be written. [Laughter.] In utter astonishment I took it and rolled it along the floor; it extended from one end of the building in which the office was to the other; it came from a county in which I had been, and where afterwards I went with Governor WALKER to ascertain something about the facts. I knew that Johnson County was very largely occupied by Indian reservations, upon which there could be no voters; I knew that the rest of the land in that county was comparatively unsettled. But when I went into the county, passing down one of the main roads through it, I was still more astonished to find that I would sometimes ride ten miles without finding a single house upon the road! Looking over these beautiful, undulating prairies at the distant hills, I would once in four or five miles see a little clump of cabins, probably four or five cabins upon as many quarter-sections of land; and upon going up to these cabins, I would find some of them without roofs, without doors, without windows, without chimneys—and this when Winter was approaching. This was the county from one single precinct of which 1,628 votes had been returned! [Great laughter and applause.]

Governor WALKER and I went to the village of Oxford. We found there a half-dozen houses. This was separated by a single street from a little village called Santa Fé, in the State of Missouri. We went over there and talked with the people. We said to them, (without telling them who we were or what we were after,) "Why you must have had a great crowd here last Monday." They would say, "Well, I don't know; I didn't see any very great crowd." "How many people did you see here about that time?" "Well, there might have been fifty or sixty—there might have been as many as a hundred on the first day of the election," (for it was held open for two days.) Some of them told us they had heard the officers at the window, on the second day, crying out almost the whole day, calling upon voters to come forward, and yet nobody came. But in the meantime the clerks were busy, or somebody else was busy, in writing up 1,628 names upon that long roll of paper.

It was perfectly plain, therefore, that this was a great, a momentous fraud; and from that day to this no one in that country has seriously attempted to maintain that it was not. As you all know, those returns were rejected for informality in the returns themselves. Shortly after there came from another county, in a distant part of the Territory, McGhee County, similar returns of about 1,200 votes. These were still more informal, and we rejected them, because we knew perfectly well that they were of the same character. I have not a doubt that if Governor WALKER and myself (for it was my duty as Secretary to act upon them as well as his duty as Governor) had winked at this fraud—if we had overlooked the informality of the affair—if we had stood upon technicalities, and said that we could not go behind the returns, I have not a doubt that as many more would have been brought in from other parts of the Territory, in order to elect a member of Congress, as well as the whole Legislature. Johnson County was at that time attached to Douglas County, which had a very large *bona fide* population, and by this tremendous fraud at Oxford eight Representatives and two or three Councilmen were given to the minority, throwing the majority of the Legislature into their hands. Their purpose was still to maintain the power of the minority by these immense frauds.

I now discovered, for the first time to my entire satisfaction, why it was that the great mass of the people of the Territory had been dissatisfied with their Government and were ready to rebel and to throw it off. There never was a moment during my residence in the Territory of Kansas that the people would not have rejected their Government—utterly overthrown it, destroyed it, but for the power of the United States army within the Territory.

The Convention met in October to prosecute its work. The members of this Convention were elected by, and represented, a small minority of Pro-Slavery men—they represented scarcely anybody else.

Governor STANTON had confidently expected, he said, that the Convention would have framed that Constitution fairly and properly—that they would have submitted it to the people entire, and that they would have permitted them, by a separate and distinct vote, to determine whether or not they would have Slavery within the State. But, to his great regret and mortification, when they concluded their work, he saw upon the face of the instrument prepared by them, the plainest indications of predetermination and precontrivance for continuing the control of the minority by the same means by which it had been maintained from the beginning.

They based the apportionment to the County of Johnson upon the fraudulent returns given at Oxford in the October election. To that almost uninhabited county they gave two Senators out of thirteen, and four Representatives out of thirty-nine. The great preponderance of Representatives was given to the border counties of Missouri. And in providing for the vote upon the Constitution they required no qualification for voters except the fact of *inhabitancy on the day of the election*.

Governor STANTON said he conscientiously believed that the great mass of the people of Missouri had nothing to do with these shameless violations of law and right in the Territory of Kansas. Those who did participate in them were comparatively few, and were the worst part of the border population—politicians of the lowest, most unscrupulous character.

He had opposed the Lecompton Constitution, not only because he maintained the right of the people to vote upon their fundamental law, but because he saw in that instrument itself the most unjust, the most unfair of all possible provisions. In the schedule to the Constitution, they profess, in a certain way, to submit it to the adoption or rejection of the people; yet they afterwards qualify the matter in such a manner as to give them only the power to vote upon a single feature of the instrument—for the Constitution with Slavery, or for the Constitution without Slavery; but for the Constitution at all events, and under all circumstances.

The President of the United States, in his special message, had declared that the people of the Territory had a fair opportunity to decide whether the State should be a Slave State or a Free State. Without intending to impugn the motives of the President, far less to question his veracity, Governor STANTON felt bound to say that the statement was in his judgment utterly incorrect.

He would make the same declaration to an audience of Southern men. Leaving out of view the mode in which the Constitution was submitted, that single question upon which they might vote was not presented fairly. The people could merely determine whether or not they would permit the introduction of *more* slaves into the Territory; for the right of those already in the Territory could not be interfered with. I should blush, said the speaker, to present in this way such a question as this to any community upon this continent, and say that it fairly presented to them the question whether they should live under a State Government with Slavery or with no Slavery. [Great applause.]

If the people of Kansas had been fairly dealt with, he did not believe they would have thought for a moment of confiscating the property of the slaveholders in the Territory; they would have dealt with them generously.

It had been said that the sole object of the people of Kansas in demanding the right to vote upon their Constitution, was to vote it down, right or wrong. Mr. S. did not believe the assertion. Some such there might have been, but such was not the sentiment of the people. The men who have a deep interest in the prosperity of the country were disposed to take the Constitution and vote upon it on its merits.

The Convention understood the will of the people perfectly well; and it was because they understood the will of the people, and because they had designs in express opposition to it, that they refused to submit the Constitution to the people.

When the Convention framed this Constitution, and presented it to the people in the manner they did, you may naturally suppose that there was the most intense and dangerous excitement throughout the Territory. The effect of such proceedings on the part of the Convention, and the gigantic frauds which were perpetrated at the elections on the 21st of December and 4th of January, was to throw power into the hands of the worst agitators in the Territory, and to give them a voice and influence by which they could rouse the people, and drive them to madness. They did arouse them, and it was well understood, leaking out as it did from their secret conclaves, that they entertained the fixed purpose by force, if necessary, to remove not only the president of the Convention, but every other man of that body who was clothed with power, under the Constitution, to carry out its provisions. It happened, before these difficulties became so great, that Gov. WALKER left the Territory by permission of the President of the United States for the purpose of consulting with the President and his Cabinet in reference to these very matters. We thought that his presence was necessary in Washington City, and upon his departure I was for the second time clothed with the whole power of the executive of the Territory, under the organic law. The people in great masses, and the Legislature that had been elected with almost a unanimous voice, called upon me to convene the Legislature in order that they might take such steps as they could to counteract the misfortune which they conceived was about to befall them in the adoption of this Constitution. [Applause.] I did not doubt for a moment that five to one of the people in Kansas were against the Constitution—deliberately, formally, and determinedly, I knew it, for their people themselves had told me so. I saw them in the masses, I heard them in their public meetings, and of them through their representatives—everywhere they proclaimed their determination not to submit to the imposition of this Constitution.

What was I to do under the circumstances? What might I, too, have done? You all know what I did. I took the responsibility of calling the Legislature together. [The speaker was here interrupted by a burst of enthusiasm such as we have never before witnessed.] And if, under the same circumstances, I was to be placed there again, I would repeat my action though a thousand scaffolds stared me in the face. [Cheer after cheer here went up for STANTON, and a man in the crowd observed, "These are regular old JACKSON times."]

I did not ask Mr. BUCHANAN to send me to Kansas. He requested me to go there, and I hold in my hand a letter from General CASS, in which he acknowledges the personal sacrifices I made in accepting the appointment, and the favor, which he does me the honor to say I had done the Administration in accepting it. I do not stand here to-night to complain that I have been deprived of a paltry office which I never sought, and from which I never expected or received any personal advantages; but I do stand here with that sort of pride in my heart which makes it incumbent upon me, in my judgment, to defend that action for which I have been censured by the highest authority in the land, and appeal to a generous people to sustain me. [Applause.] I feel very proud that here, in the President's own State, among his friends, in this sea of upturned faces, I find that justification which I always hoped to find, and believed I would find, among the people of the United States. [Cheers.]

Suppose that any State in this Union—your own State of Pennsylvania, for instance—should call a Convention to make a new Constitution; and suppose, for the sake of the argument, that, in express terms, the people clothed that Convention with power to frame a Constitution for them, and to put it in operation without submitting it to a vote of the people. If that Convention, after being thus authorized, should go to work and frame a Constitution, the provisions of which were utterly obnoxious to the people of Pennsylvania, or four-fifths of them, and the people, under these circumstances, should rise up as one man, and demand of your Governor that he should call the Legislature together for the purpose of taking some means to prevent this wrong; that the Legislature was convened, as in the case of Kansas, and a large majority of the people of the State had voted under the law of the Legislature against the adoption of the Constitution; is there any State in the Union who would hold that that Constitution was binding upon the people of Pennsylvania? [Cries of no, no.] Would you, as Pennsylvanians, submit to that Constitution? [Cries of no; never.] The case is exactly that of Kansas, except that the latter is not near as strong a one for the Administration. The people of that Territory had provided for a Convention, but they had not clothed them with power to put the Constitution they agreed upon in operation without submitting it to the people. But the Convention attempted to assume the power, and after the Legislature had been called together for the purpose of preventing it, and had authorized an election on the 4th of January, at which more than ten thousand votes were cast against it, the President tells us that he has no official information of that vote. I doubt not that the President's statement is correct; but I tell you that I was present on the 13th or 14th of January when Governor DENVER, my successor, formally, in the presence of the Speaker of the House and the President of Councils opened the votes and counted ten thousand of them, and it was then well understood that a considerable number of precincts had not yet sent in returns. Since that time I have seen by the newspapers that the vote had reached twelve thousand. The whole vote of the election of the 21st of December held by the authority of the Convention, both for and against the Slavery clause in the Constitution, was 6,700, and at least one-half of that was utterly fraudulent, as is known and will be acknowledged by every fair, intelligent and candid man in the Territory and on the borders of Missouri, whilst it is evident that on the 4th of January there were from ten to twelve thousand votes cast against the Constitution.

I have heard no charge of fraud against the party who polled this large vote against the Constitution. Even if these gentlemen had been as ready to commit fraud as the other party, there was no necessity for it, and certainly they showed a disposition not to do it, because they threw around the law every possible guard which was necessary to secure honesty.

The real vote of the whole Pro-Slavery Party could not be, Mr. S. thought, more than 3,000 or 3,500; that of the Free-State men was from 12,000 to 15,000.

The President had said in his special message that when a Constitution was presented to Congress, it was only necessary to inquire whether its *form* is republican. The speaker thought the word *form* in the Constitution of the United States had a more extensive import than some were disposed to give it. He thought that not only in form, but in substance, it should be republican.

It is against all Democratic principle said Mr. S.; against all correct views of Government; against the true principle of popular sovereignty under our institutions, that Congress should, under present circumstances, accept the Lecompton Constitution, and force Kansas into the Union under it.

A recent proceeding in the House of Representatives has put this thing to a very severe test—nothing less than the *experimentum crucis*; and that is the resolution of Mr. Harris to refer the Lecompton Constitution to a Committee of fifteen, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances under which it was formed. It was proposed on the other hand, by the friends of the Administration, and I am sorry to say the great mass of the Democratic Party, that it should be referred to the Committee on Territories, it being perfectly well-known that the great majority of that Committee, as I understand, were prepared to force the Constitution through by any and every means consistent with parliamentary rule, supposing they had the majority. A Committee, raised under Mr. HARRIS' resolution would, by parliamentary usage, necessarily have on it a majority opposed to the Constitution, or at least in favor of investigating the circumstances under which it was formed. It was a very hard test for these gentlemen who were disposed to vote for the Constitution, under all circumstances, without inquiry; for if they rejected Mr. HARRIS' resolution, it would have been evident that they were afraid of investigation; if they adopted it, all these monstrous frauds would be brought to light. I am happy to inform you, that by a vote of one hundred and fourteen to one hundred and eleven in the House of Representatives—a majority of three—that Constitution has gone to the select Committee of fifteen.

Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The following letter from Gov. WALKER was also read at the same meeting:

HOBOKEN, N. J., 4 o'clock, Feb. 8, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In consequence of my absence from New-York, I only heard a few moments since, that Monday, the 8th of this month, was fixed as the day for the meeting, at Philadelphia, of that portion of her indomitable Democracy opposed to forcing the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas. I supposed it was later. My engagements at New-York are so imperative as to prevent my absence from the city, but my whole heart will be with you on this occasion. As a native of the glorious Keystone State, as a graduate of her noble old University at Philadelphia, where have been spent so many happy days of my youth and manhood, I look to this great meeting with the deepest interest. In your city stands the Hall of Independence, and there, on the 4th of July, 1776, was first promulgated the great truth, that all free government is based upon "*the consent of the governed.*" Let this truth be inscribed on your banners and written on your hearts. Let it be proclaimed by you that this great principle shall neither be evaded by technical quibbles, nor subverted by frauds and forgeries.

The real question is this, Is the Lecompton Constitution founded on the consent of the people of Kansas? You know it is not, and therefore any act of Congress adopting this Constitution, is not *admitting* a State on the request of her people into the Union, in accordance with the language of the Federal compact, but *forcing* a State into the Union against her will. Such an act would be a clear violation of the Constitution of the United States, of State and popular sovereignty, of the Kansas-and-Nebraska bill, and of the fundamental principles of free government.

May the noble Democracy of Philadelphia unfurl to the breeze the banner of self-government, and under its folds, as one of the native sons of Pennsylvania, I will march with you in the ranks to the rescue of the liberties of our country.

Yours, truly, R. J. WALKER.

Col JOHN W. FORNEY.

FROM KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Topeka "State Legislature" and of the Territorial Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, Jan. 29, 1858.

The Codifying Committee of the State Legislature are preparing a code to subserve all general purposes, and will be prepared to report the same on the assembling of that body on the 10th of February. Indications are becoming stronger every day that the Lecompton Constitution will pass Congress, in which case the actions of this body are of the utmost importance, as there will be no other laws for the protection of the people. All their movements will be tempered with moderation and, we hope, *wisdom*. Then, if there is no use for the laws thus passed, no harm is done—they pay their own expenses, and make the *new* Constitution movement their future reliance.

The Territorial Legislature make commendable headway in the *introduction* of bills providing for all manner of private objects, that are of no possible advantage to the public at large. In the House there are about 350 bills on the docket and nearly 200 in the Council. Up to this time not over 20 have passed both Houses, and the session is about two-thirds over. Only two weeks now remain, and it will require the passage of some thirty-five bills per day to clear the table of business already offered. To-day the House has passed merely one, and yesterday only two. This shows what condition they will be in at the close of the forty days. No general code of practice has been offered yet—no bill on county lines and organizations, and many other subjects that *the people* require legislation on are all neglected; but wherever "town shares" are negotiable, their attention seems to be called first. I can hardly think that this charge will bear a general application, but it is true to a sufficient extent to vitiate, to a great degree, the action of the whole body. To-day they lost the whole afternoon by a visit to the village School, in which we have five teachers and over 200 scholars.

Yesterday the following important joint resolutions were introduced by Mr. HOLLIDAY, and referred to a Select Committee of three:

Whereas, The act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, approved May 30, describes the boundaries of the Territory of Kansas, as follows, to wit: That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the thirty-second parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence west on said parallel, to the eastern boundary of New-Mexico; thence north on said boundary, to latitude thirty-eight; thence, following said boundary to the Territory of Utah, on the southwest of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit, to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel, to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south, with the western boundary of said State, to the place of beginning—be and the same is hereby erected into a temporary Government, by the name of the Territory of Kansas; and

Whereas, the River Platte, in the Territory of Nebraska, is the true, natural dividing line between the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and should, at the time of the organization of the Territory of Kansas, have been adopted as the northern boundary of said Territory; and

Whereas, believing that the true interests of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants thereof, would be best conserved and promoted by the establishment of the said Platte River as the boundary between the Territories of Kansas and

made to take both meetings away from Topeka upon the pretence that there is a strong prejudice against the name Topeka—that would injure the success of any Constitution emanating from that place. But all such opposition comes from the men who have never been the warm supporters of our State movement, and who now desire that all identity of our old Constitution shall be lost in the new.

A grand ball comes off to-night at the Eldridge House, as a benefit to Mr. ELDRIDGE, in remuneration for his loss on the 21st of May, 1855, in the burning of the Free-State Hotel by Border Ruffians. About 150 couple are in attendance, and it is worthy of note to say that Gen. McLAIN, DANIEL WOODSON and other noted Lecomptonists are among the number. Sheriff JONES, it is said, wanted to come, but his *better half* objected to giving *five dollars* to rebuild the Abolition hotel her husband had destroyed, so he was *non est*.

JACK HENDERSON has been in Leavenworth since his disappearance from the keeping of our Sheriff, and an effort was made to take him by their citizens, but he took refuge in Missouri, and has not since been heard from. It is now admitted on all hands that the Pro-Slavery ticket was elected on the 4th inst., possibly excepting Representatives to Congress.

RANDOLPH.

The Election Frauds at Delaware Crossing—Testimony of John D. Henderson, and Others.

From the Leavenworth Ledger, Jan. 28.

The Board of Commissioners, who have been in session in our city for several days past, examining into the frauds committed at the late elections, will bring their labors to a close to-day or to-morrow. Their investigation has been a searching one, and extended to persons of both political parties. It is well known, and generally conceded, that the Free-State Party have a very large majority in the Territory, and have a large majority in this County; and when the returns from Delaware Crossing Precinct was announced to be "*five hundred and forty-three*," it was evident that they had been tampered with. The Judges of the Delaware Crossing Precinct have both testified that there was only *forty-three* votes polled there on that day; that their certificate was to that effect. The following is the evidence of "Jack Henderson":

John D. Henderson sworn—I consider my home in Leavenworth city; I left this place for Shawnee, in Johnson County, on Sunday the 3d of January; reached there on the morning of the 4th, about four o'clock; I went there for the purposes of seeing some friends relative to getting an appointment of postmaster at Monticello; I also carried a letter to some one at Shawnee; do not remember who the letter was addressed to; Col. Isaacs gave it to me; I left there after dinner; probably two or three o'clock; I am a special mail agent for the purpose of remedying the defects in the mails from St. Louis to Leavenworth city; was appointed Dec. 8, 1857; was at Washington at the time of my appointment; I should suppose that there were some 200 or 250 persons in Shawnee while I was there; men were coming and going continually; do not know whether they were Missourians or citizens of Kansas; I do not think the population of the town would go over 200; how the settlements are in the country around there I do not know; it was not thickly settled where I went; I was at the polls during the day; was there twice; I suppose half an hour each time; voting was going on rapidly while I was there; I voted there; I saw Col. Titus there; did not see him vote; I saw men there who were drunk and making threats against men who should offer to challenge him; I crossed from there to Delaware Crossing; got there about sunset; the polls were open when I got there; stayed there until they closed; the judges of election were Mr. Grinter, Mr. Mundee and Mr. Garrett; neither of the judges announced to me the result of the election; Funk Robinson, Indian agent, asked me after the polls had closed if I was going up to Leavenworth; I told him yes, and remarked to him if the vote was closed I would take it to the proper officers; that there would be some anxiety by the citizens to know how the vote stood; some one remarked that it was the intention to take them to Wyandot, and have them sent from there to Leavenworth, but as I was going up it would be advisable to send them by me to the County Commissioners; Diefendorf I suppose was the principal one, and he was the man I was to take them to; I remarked to them to have them in a box properly fixed and I would take pleasure in carrying them; went down to take tea with Mr. Mundee; told him I would stop for the box as I passed by on my way up; after taking supper and waiting until the moon arose; a box was handed me said to contain the returns; the judges were all gone; I suppose it was one of the clerks who handed it to me; I saw a box which looked exactly like the one handed me in the room where the judges were; it was used then as a ballot-box; the box was about ten inches square and eight inches high; it was marked on the outside $25,000; supposed it had been used as a money-box; I saw the returns rolled up and supposed they were put in the box; I did not learn what the vote was; I saw when I left there a crowd around; suppose that the vote could not have been more than 150 or 200; I did not inquire of the officers, nor did not learn what the real vote was; on my coming to the store after the moon arose, a box was handed me, which I carried to Leavenworth, which I suppose contained the returns, and which I gave to Mr. Oliver Diefendorf, and which I did not open going there, nor which I have not seen since I gave it to him; my reasons for giving it him was, that he was Commissioner, and I believed was the proper person to give it to, and believe so yet; Mr. Diefendorf was appointed Commissioner by John Calhoun; he is a brother-in-law of Calhoun; I left Delaware crossing after the moon arose; I suppose eleven or twelve o'clock; reached here before dinner; did not say to any one, before I saw Mr. Diefendorf, that I had the returns; gave them to him about noon on the 5th; about an hour after I reached here I told him there was a box with the returns in No. 27, at the Planters' House, and he could get them there; I have seen Diefendorf since I gave the box to him; he did not say to me what the returns were; I asked him but he did not tell me; do not remember what reply he made; the morning I started from here, six days after I gave them to him, I asked him if he had sent them to Calhoun; he said he had; I have written to Calhoun in regard to the returns since then, but have received no answer; the letter stated to him to see that a full and fair investigation was had before he opened the returns, and that in case returns did not come from certain precincts that the oaths of Judges should be taken as evidence as to what the returns were; I mentioned Delaware Crossing Precinct only: I wrote another letter to him since, but nothing in regard to the returns from the Delaware Crossing; I do not know now where Mr. Diefendorf or Gen. Calhoun are; I saw Calhoun on Saturday last in Platte City, Mo.; I told him I was coming before this Board; I asked him if the returns from Delaware Crossing were made out, and asked him what they were; he did not reply; other persons were talking to him at the same time; Calhoun is the Surveyor General of Kansas; do not know what his business was in Platte city; do not think his official duties would lead him there; I got no satisfactory reply to my question to Calhoun; in my letter to Calhoun from Lawrence to Fort Leavenworth, I requested him to give a statement of the returns from the other Precincts in Leavenworth County, and to say that he would receive the oaths of the Judges at Delaware Crossing as to what the vote was at that Precinct; I told him that that would satisfy the public mind on that subject; I received no answer from him to my letter; Gov. Denver made the same request of Calhoun that I did, to best of my belief; I saw a letter written by Denver to Calhoun and believe that was his request; if Calhoun has complied with that request I do not know it; I think that Calhoun stated to me at Platte City on Saturday last that he had not announced the result of the election; I have been told by some that if I came to Leavenworth to testify, that I would not get justice done, but would be mobbed if I came over from Missouri to Leavenworth; my reply was mob or no mob, I am going anyhow, no man has advised me not to come who is fearful of the result of my testimony; but those who did, I believe, did it upon the ground that I could not be safe in my person; Calhoun did not advise me not to come; I saw Diefendorf in Platte City, in company with Calhoun; I did not write to any one except Calhoun in regard to the returns from Delaware Crossing, to the best of my knowledge; my object in going to Platte City was to enable me to vindicate myself from any suspicion in regard to the returns from Delaware Crossing; I wished to get Mr. Diefendorf to come with me, he said he would be here in a few days; do not remember of writing to any one in this place while in Lawrence, except Calhoun; have not seen the returns, nor anything purporting to be the returns from Delaware Crossing, since I saw the Judges of election have them at that precinct; I stated at Lawrence that if I could get over here and see some one that would see Calhoun I could get him to accede to the proposition of Governor Denver; I do not remember of having written to Mr. Clarkson or Mr. Miller, while at Lawrence.

J. D. HENDERSON.

Isaac Mund, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I reside at Delaware Crossing, Kansas Territory; have lived there thirteen years; *was one of the judges of election there on the 4th of January*, at the election for State officers and members of the Legislature; the polls were opened about ten o'clock A. M., and closed at six o'clock P. M.; there were forty-three votes polled on that day; Mr. Garrett, one of the judges of election, took possession of the poll-books after they were signed; I did not see what he did with them; told Mr. Garrett that I should leave it with him to take charge of them; the box was about ten inches square; it was marked on the outside with figures, showing it to have been a money box; it was fastened together with screws; the poll lists were kept on three pieces of paper, fastened one upon the other with wafers, and the certificate was made out upon the third sheet just below the list of names; I saw Mr. Henderson there late in the evening; he stated that as he was coming up to Leavenworth he would bring the returns up, as the citizens there would be anxious to learn the result; he did not ask me the number of votes polled; I think that there are at least fifty voters in the precinct.

ISAAC MUNDEE.

James Grinter, sworn—I reside at Delaware Agency, Kansas Territory, on the Delaware Indian Reservation; was there on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1857; *there was no poll opened at that Precinct on that day*; if there had been a poll opened I should have known it. JAMES C. GRINTER.

J. H. Noteware, sworn, deposes as follows—I went from Lawrence to Lecompton on the day that the returns for the election on the 4th of January, 1858, were to be opened and counted there; I saw John D. Henderson at Lawrence before I started; Mr. Henderson was then under arrest, charged with altering the election returns from Delaware Crossing Precinct; Henderson sent a message by me to Calhoun—not to count the votes of that Precinct until he (Henderson) could see Calhoun; Henderson was very urgent that I should see Calhoun; wished me to carry a letter to him; was quite anxious to go himself, he also requested me to see Governor Denver in his behalf, and request him to urge Calhoun not to open the returns of that Precinct until he had seen him; (Calhoun;) I understood from Judge Smith, who was in the room when the returns were opened by Mr. Calhoun, that the returns from all other precincts in Leavenworth County were opened and counted *except those from Delaware Crossing: these, he stated, had not been received, and that he should hold the matter open until he heard from that Precinct before he declared the result of that county.*

J. H. NOTEWARE.

James C. Grinter, sworn—I was at Delaware Agency, in Leavenworth County, Kansas Territory, at the election held there on the 4th day of January, 1858; was one of the Judges of Election; I understood that Henderson was to bring the ballot-box and poll-books to Leavenworth City, and was to give them up to the Commissioners appointed by John Calhoun, President of the Convention; the poll-books were made out upon three sheets of paper, watered one upon the other, and signed at the bottom of the third sheet; the third sheet had some names upon it; they were all numbered, *and the number forty-three was upon the third sheet, and opposite the last name; there was but one kind of ticket polled; the Democratic ticket was the only one used*; we certified to so many tickets having been polled; we did not open the ballot-box or count the votes. * * *

JAMES C. GRINTER.

The Lecompton Constitution—Letter from a Pro-Slavery Member of the Convention.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Journal.

OGDEN, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

I learn from unquestionable authority that I am represented by the prominent members of the Constitutional Convention, as having favored "the dodge," and being in no small measure responsible for its adoption, and thus defeated the full submission of the Constitution. In order to set myself aright before the community, and especially before my constituents, by whom I was elected as a Delegate, pledged to submission of the whole Constitution to the people, I beg to make the following statement in which the records of the Convention will sustain me.

When the majority and minority reports (the "dodge and the non-submission project") were presented, and discussed in Committee of the Whole, I introduced a substitute providing for the submission of the whole Constitution, by ballots indorsed "Constitution," "No Constitution," to the people. That substitute was lost, receiving only six votes in its favor.

Again, when the Committee had risen and the subject came before the Convention, I introduced an amendment to the same effect. In support of that amendment I stated in substance, as reported in the journals of the day, that *I was a Pro-Slavery man and wanted to make Kansas a slaveholding State, but to do it in a fair and legitimate way; and if it could not be done so, to submit it to the will of the majority*; that I regarded the minority report as unfair, and the majority report (the "dodge") as *a trick and a swindle*. While the former was bold and open robbery of the people's rights, the latter was secretly infusing poison into their cup. That there was but two ways to make a State Constitution, either to submit it to the vote of the people, or to send it directly to Congress; that the majority report was a cheat and a fraud; that falsehood was written upon its brow in letters of brass, for it *professed to submit the Constitution while it did not*; that it was concocted not by the Pro-Slavery Party, but by the political Democracy. That amendment received, I think, twenty-one votes, but was lost. I continued to vote against it as often as opportunity presented, until it was adopted and became a part of the Constitution.

I still entertain the same opinion upon the subject, and hope that Congress will either reject it, or adopt it with the proviso that it be sent back and submitted to a fair and impartial vote of the people, at as early a day as practicable.

Yours, &c. C. R. MOBLY.

Letter from the Kansas Delegate to a Friend at Home.

From the Kansas Crusader.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Jan. 1.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 22d has just been received. You did well on the election day. Our friends are *delighted* at the exhibition of spirit made by our people on that occasion. It augurs well for the protection of the ballot-box on the 4th. * *

In my opinion, the President has the *power* to pass this measure. The Senate is yet doubtful, but in the House he has 40 majority on any question of slavery; that is, 24 Democrats, and 16 Southern Know-Nothings, who are Democratic on the slavery issue—making in all 40. Many Northern Democrats have bolted, and more will follow, but I doubt if enough do to break down the measure. In the event of this *infamous* conclusion, I think there will be no use of my *remaining here any longer*. I shall, therefore, unless advised to the contrary, return home to take my lot with the people on the passage of this measure. Much depends on the 4th inst. If you can overwhelm this Constitution on that occasion, it will help us materially. It is important to have a great vote. I inquired yesterday at the Indian office touching the Delaware lands. They say nothing is at present on foot in that direction, but that the return of General DENVER is expected to bring some information, &c. I have sent you copies of DOUGLAS and Cox's speeches, as a specimen of "the stampede" that is taking place from the Democratic camp. Let me hear from you often. Very truly, your friend,

MARCUS J. PARROTT.

Gas Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have to ask the privilege of a brief rejoinder to your article of the 2d inst. in relation to gas companies. I do not profess to be a controversialist, much less a skillful one. My intention was simply to vindicate gas companies from what I believed to be unjust aspersions.

You concede that they are not strictly monopolies, but insist that they are practically so. The same may be said of patent or copy rights. So far as the particular article is concerned they are so, but unless the article is one which will admit of no substitute, it cannot be termed a monopoly. If the article is better and cheaper than any other which can be brought in competition with it, then it may be a monopoly, the benefits of which are common to the public and the patentee. Such is the case with the manufacturers of coal gas. In this case, however, there are an abundance of substitutes, in the shape of portable gas machines, which are constantly advertised in the leading newspapers as possessing great advantages over the regular companies. Also an infinite variety of fluids, oils, &c., all claiming a like superiority. These, together with ordinary oil, tallow, sperm and wax, not forgetting Dr. FRANKLIN'S valuable discovery of sun light, renders it quite clear, that if gas companies did not exist, the world would still be lighted.

That they are not legal monopolies, is evident from the fact that an opposition Gas Co. was recently chartered for the City of New-York, and one is in contemplation for Brooklyn. These facts will scarcely justify your statement that my proposition in that regard was "utterly and ridiculously false." If Gas Companies should fail to supply an article superior to other methods of lighting, then chartered rights would be scattered to the winds, without exciting the slightest public sympathy.

It is quite true that these companies should be strictly held to their responsibilities to the public, but at the same time they are entitled to fair treatment on the part of the public. The gas meter is an instrument which will, or should at least, justify itself. Your illustration of the injustice of charging rent for their use is not particularly happy. The milkman or draper can supply his quart cup or yard stick for a dime or two, which is sufficient for all his customers, while a gas meter must be supplied to each consumer, which must remain in the possession of the consumer, and is equally advantageous to both parties.

I thank you for publishing my communication, and shall now dismiss the subject. I have neither the ability nor the desire to discuss it at length, but was desirous of presenting some considerations which ought to have weight in the discussion of this subject. A COUNTRY STOCKHOLDER.

Where to Send It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw in your paper a short time since, and in various other City journals, an appeal to the charitable public in behalf of a Society for the relief of the poor. The appeal was eloquent, argumentative, persuasive—every thing but explicit. It did not tell me where I could send the $5 which I resolved, on reading it, to send to the Society. Many others may be in my position, willing to give something, but without the leisure to look up either objects or almoners of charity. Please to tell us, if you know, where the Society, represented by Mr. BROWN, President, and Mr. HASTLY, Secretary, can be addressed. A. B.

The name of the Society alluded to is the "New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor;" its address is "No. 39 American Bible House, New-York City."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 371, 62, 15, 113, 86, 1517, 17, 151, 154, 157, 158, 159, 161, 165, 166, 126, 54, 169, 173, 174.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 131, 138, 114, 139, 140, 142, 145, 147, 149, 149½, 150, 151, 152, 105, 106, 135, 134, 153, 154, 148.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 393, 348, 363, 400, 403, 404, 405, 406, 1049, 407, 408, 409, 132, 418. *Part II*—Nos. 146, 147, 240, 247, 276, 360, 287, 1048, 282, 410, 414, 415, 416, 417, 277.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—No calendar posted.

Lola Montez on the Witness-Stand—She Testifies as to the Character of Dr. Jobson, and Gives a Sketch of Her Life.

SUPREME COURT—FEB. 9.

Before John N. Whiting, Referee.

William H. Harvey, assignee of David W. Jobson, vs. Norman B. Griffin.—The complaint in this case states, on information and belief, that David W. Jobson was employed by the defendant "in and about a certain suit which defendant had with one Warner;" that between the first days of January and September, 1856, Jobson visited the defendant seventeen times for the purpose of consulting, advising and assisting him about the suit; that they met at the Westchester House for the same purpose in November, 1856, and, during the same month, attended at the trial of the cause at the United States Circuit Court, with the understanding that he should receive $25 for each day's attendance, and that for such services and for disbursements of the assignor, the defendant became indebted to him in the sum of $390, and that the claim was assigned to the plaintiff for a valuable consideration.

The answer denies all the allegations of the complaint, states on information and belief that the assignment was illegally made, and sets forth a claim of $10 against Jobson for services rendered by defendant as a dentist. The suit was brought Feb. 5, 1857, and was referred to John N. Whiting, Esq., before whom a number of witnesses have been examined. Yesterday at 4 P. M. the examination of witnesses was resumed at Mr. Whiting's office, No. 34 Pine-street. Ex-Judge Dean was examined. He was counsel for the defendant in the suit brought in the United States Circuit Court against Warner to recover damages for infringement of a patent right. A suggestian made by Jobson at the trial was acted on by him. Most of the witnesses examined at the trial were examined as experts. He advised Dr. Griffin that Jobson should be retained as a witness. After Jobson had been partially examined, an objection was raised on the other side that his name was not on the list of witnesses who were to be examined, and, therefore, by the rules of the Court, his testimony was excluded.

Lola Montez was sworn.—Before I answer any questions, said she, I want to be guaranteed that I shall not be insulted by this person, (pointing to Mr. Jobson) I have been in his clutches once, (contemptuously,) Mr. Jobson, Attorney of London.

Referee—I will guarantee that you shall be protected here.

Witness—I want to be protected from insolence, violence, and black-mailing.

Mr. Schermerhorn—You are in a land of law.

Witness—I know who I am talking about.

Referee—Mr. Schermerhorn, you will please stop—and (to witness) you, too.

The Referee advised the witness to give her evidence calmly.

Ex-Judge Dean told the lady to be in no fear.

She was examined by Mr. Seely, counsel for the defendant: I reside in New-York; I know Mr. Jobson; he first came to my residence in Half-moon-street, London, in 1849; he saw me several times.

Q.—Please state what you know about Dr. Jobson. (Objected to.)

Mr. Schermerhorn said if the evidence of the witness was intended to impeach Dr. Jobson, he objected.

Lola Montez—Doctor Jobson! Who is *Doctor* Jobson? I don't know any *Doctor* Jobson. Are you a Doctor, Jobson? How long since? You introduced yourself to me as Jobson, attorney-at-law, at London.

The Referee insisted that the witness should be quiet, and overruled the question of the defendant.

The lady then proceeded: A man called on me, and my lady's maid came up stairs and said there is a man of the name of Jobson down stairs; I said I do not want to see him.

Mr. Schermerhorn objected to the line of examination. He said too much latitude was given the witness.

Witness—It's false. I understand the English language. The lawyers, it seems, are to do all the talking.

Mr. Schermerhorn continued to object.

Witness—There are women who have more brains than some men, who are fools.

Mr. Schermerhorn pronounced the word memoirés contrary to the French method.

Witness (correcting him)—My ears can't bear bad English.

Examination resumed—A man named Jobson called on me and said he proposed to write my memoirs; I said, "Sir, I don't know you;" he said, "Madam, I am very well known. Here is my card. I am Mr. Jobson, Attorney-at-law, and write for the papers; he did not say he was a doctor; he attempted to extort money from me on what you call black-mail; his general reputation at that time (objected to) was of the very worst kind; I can't help saying it; I've got to say the truth.

Mr. Schermerhorn—We'll see who she is.

Witness (with animation)—You may examine my character, and I hope you can show as clean a hand as I; but I won't submit to be examined by you (to Judge DEAN;) Sir, I take you to witness what he has said; he'll answer for it by and by.

Examination resumed—I would not believe him (Jobson) on his oath; he was known as a jail-bird in London; I knew him in Paris; he asked my husband for two guineas black-mail; I have heard of him in New-York from two or three persons whom he has very much annoyed.

Mr. Jobson, (to reporter)—Sit you between me and LOLA; she'll scratch my face before she's through.

Cross-examined—My name is Lola Montez; my family name was Maria Rosanna Gilbert. Q.—Where were you born? A.—In the beautiful town of Limerick. Q.—How old are you? A.—Thirty-three. Q.—When were you born? A.—Count; I cannot tell; I wasn't present when I was born; I have had two husbands, and I am on the point of having a third; my first husband was Captain James. Q.—Were you married to Captain James? A.—The ring was put on my finger by a clergyman, but my spirit was never united to him. Q.—What other husband have you had? A.—Now, wait a moment; I'd never have you, be sure; I was married to James near Dublin; I was a child of fifteen; he ran away with me; that was my first marriage; he ran away with another lady about a year after I was married; I was living in Mugeer, India then; I lived there about seven years; from there I came to England, I think, in 1842; I married about the year 1840; I don't know how long I remained in London after I returned; a few months; I was on the stage, and practicing under the instruction of a Spaniard named Espa; I was lodging with an old Scotchman and his wife; my father was Adjutant-General of the Bengal army. Q.—Were you living with a man at that time? A.—I never lived with any man since my husband left me; my husband charged me with an intrigue with a man named Captain Lenox, on shipboard, but it was a false accusation made by him, because he was living then with Mrs. Captain Lomar, of the 21st Regiment; I went from London to Spain, and all over that country; I remained in Spain a few months, learning to dance; I was traveling perfectly alone, as I travel now; there was a charming little girl named Dolores in Spain, whose husband had deserted her. Q.—For you? A.—No; I never did any of that sort of thing. Q.—How many intrigues have you had? A.—How many have you? Well, come listen—None; I resided at the Court of Bavaria two years. Q.—Who did you know there? A.—Everybody but yourself; I knew all about several millions of persons; I knew the King of Bavaria, Mr. Wittelsbacher, he was called—that was his family name. Q.—Were you the mistress of the King? A.—(Rising) What! (emphatically) *No*, Sir. You are a villain, Sir; I'll take my oath on that book, (the Bible,) which I read every night, I had no intrigues with the old man; I knew the King, and moulded the mind of the King to the love of Freedom; he took me before the whole Court with his wife, and presented me as his best friend; I was on the stage in Bavaria; it is easier to be a man's mistress than a dancer; I was in Bavaria in 1847 and 1848; in 1849, the Revolution occurred, and liberty and I fled; the King and Queen supported me while I was there; I was engaged in political business; you might call me prime-minister if you please, or, as the King said, *I* was the king; there was a man of straw there as prime-minister; true, but he was only a man of straw; the memoirs that have been written about me are lies; that man is trying to get my memoirs I suppose; [Mr. Jobson was writing;] I was living in Piccadilly, London, in 1849, when I saw Jobson; I had come from Switzerland about two months before; I was in India when very young; I was about three months old when I sailed for India the first time. Q.—Did you call on Mr. Jobson first, before he called on you? A.—(starting up) —No, no; (laughing aloud,) oh, that is too funny! I was called Countess of Landefeldt and not Mrs. James. Q.—Didn't Mr. Jobson subscribe a guinea to prevent you from being taken to the watch-house? A.—He hadn't a guinea. Q.—Did not he give you a guinea to keep you from taking to the streets for a livelihood?

Witness—(Indignantly rising)—Am I to be insulted? Gentlemen, will you not protect me?

Referee—Mr. Schermerhorn should not have asked the question.

Witness—Schermerhorn? Is that his name? Oh, ho! I shall have some questions to ask *him*. (She wrote down the name of plaintiff's counsel.)

At this point, a little before 6 o'clock, the reference was adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Feb. 9.

Before Hon. Judge Davies.

In the Matter of the Estate of Persse & Brooks, Insolvents—Motion to Dissolve the Injunction.—In the above case Mr. Eaton appeared yesterday morning to move for a dissolution of the injunction, on behalf of Mr. Forest, the assignee Messrs. Cromwell, Gilbert and Van Winkle appeared for Mr. David Jones, the plaintiff. The matter came up on an affidavit made on the 22d February, requiring the plaintiff to show cause on the 6th February, why the injunction granted on the 20th January should not be dissolved as to the assignee, Forest. The hearing was adjourned from that day till yesterday. From the opening statement of Mr. Eaton, it appeared that the plaintiff, having recovered judgment against the assignors, and made execution in the County of New-York, now claims to have the assignment set aside on the ground that the assignee never took possession under the assignment. Counsel proceeded to state the facts which led to the assignment. The Judge informed the parties that his engagements would not permit him to devote the necessary time to a full and fair hearing of the case, and suggested that the matter be sent to a referee.

Counsel on both sides, after some discussion, agreed to the course suggested by the Court, and decided to submit the evidence to Judge FOOTE.

Subsequently they resolved to appear again in Court on Wednesday, in order to settle the points to be submitted to the referee.

SPECIAL TERM.—FEB. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

St. Ament vs. *Bean.*—Motion granted without costs.

MOTION FOR CHANGE OF PLACE OF TRIAL OF MICHAEL BARRITT.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

In re Michael Barrit.—It will be remembered that Barritt is under indictment for shooting John Kelley, during the month of December last. Kelley, with a number of his companions, were in the habit of going to the lager-bier saloon of Barritt and raising a row. One time when they tried to get in, Barritt fired at the crowd, and killed Kelley. The defence set up, we understand, will be justifiable homicide. Yesterday his counsel moved that the case might be removed from the Court of Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer, as the question involved was a delicate one, and should be adjudged by the highest criminal Court.

His Honor denied the application, without prejudice to a renewal of the motion.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—FEB. 9.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

The Court-room was crowded with spectators, but the prisoners' box was not so full as usual. There were 45 cases altogether on the calendar; of these 28 were prison cases, 9 suspended cases and 8 bail cases.

John Daly was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery upon Thomas Conner, of No. 52 Oliver-street, (Feb. 6.) The complainant said the prisoner struck him with a club. "He pleads guilty to throwing a stick at him," said the Clerk. *Judge Connolly*—What came between you? *Witness*—Nothing at all, Sir; there was no provocation at all. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say?—The prisoner had no excuse. *Judge Osborn*—What do you do for a living? *Prisoner*—I'm a lighter, Sir; I work around the dock. *Judge Osborn*—Do you work together? *Prisoner*—No, Sir; he's a junkman. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what shall we do with him? *Judge Connolly*—A couple of months, I guess. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—You did this without the least provocation? *Prisoner*—Sir! *Judge Osborn*—Without the least provocation. We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

John Lee had committed an assault and battery on Thomas Patten, (Feb. 5.) *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, Lee?—Lee had a great deal to say, but little to the purpose. *Judge Osborn*—Find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

John Harrington and Patrick Reardon, charged with an assault and battery upon David Harrington, were discharged, the witness failing to appear.

John McMahon complained of his wife Bridget for a similar offence, who was set at liberty for the same reason.

Catharine Stetson was brought to the bar and Maria Johnson of No. 205 Church-street, took the stand. Maria said she met him in the street, Feb. 7, and snatched her hat, veil and an ear-ring, all worth $7, and ran off with them. *Judge Osborn*—Didn't you get them back again? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—It's almost a highway robbery. *Counsel*—Didn't you have a little muss? *Witness*—(emphatically) *No*, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—No, she says she didn't. She (prisoner) is an old offender. *Judge Connolly*—We find you guilty and send you up for six months. *Prisoner*—Judge Connolly, I never saw the woman before. *Judge Connolly*—You've been here one, two, three, four, five times. *Prisoner*—Judge, I've never been here before.—She was taken into prison by the officers.

Francis Bennett was found guilty of a petit larceny, with which William H. Thomas charged him. A friend of the prisoner promised to see that he went to sea. *Judge Connolly*—Now we hold you responsible for his being sent to sea. *Judge Osborn*—Now don't send him to Norfolk, a five days' voyage. He must go to sea to stay the same length of time that we would have sent him up for.

Lawrence LARKIN, who was tried Saturday, on a charge of assaulting and beating William H. Thomas, a boy, was brought to the bar. *Judge Connolly*—We find you guilty and suspend sentence. If you're brought here again we'll convict you,—at least, we'll pass sentence upon you. Go!

Samuel Wooster was next brought to the bar. The charge against him, which was partially tried Saturday, was that he committed an assault and battery on William C. Marsh, of No. 381 Worthstreet, a stage driver, at the Grand-street Ferry, (Feb. 2.) *Judge Connolly*—You were remanded to give you a chance to get your witnesses here. *Judge Osborn*—Well, have you got your witnesses here? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, call 'em up.—Officer John C. Abbott, who arrested the prisoner, testified that the complainant acknowledged on the way to the Station-house that he had applied an epithet more emphatic than polite to the prisoner at the time of the fracas, and expressed his willingness to repeat it. *Prisoner*—I can bring witnesses to prove my good character, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—We fine you $10. *Judge Connolly*—In consideration of your previous good character, and the provocation which you had, we make it light.

Joseph Dallet, a very small boy, was accused by officer John Baker, of the Seventh District Police, of stealing three pair of woolen mittens, Feb. 6. *Clerk*—The boy pleads guilty, and his counsel pleads not guilty for him. Which will you take? *Judge Osborn*—How old is he? *Counsel*—Ten years old. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—The little fellow acknowledges he did it, but he says big boys led him on. *Judge Osborn*—Well, discharge him in consideration of his age, and of its being his his first offence.

John W. Heap, charged with stealing some unfinished books from William Matlews, was discharged at the request of the complainant.

Michael Maher and Andrew Crowley had "a bit of scrimmage" in Mulberry-street, (Feb. 8,) growing out of a dog fight. Crowley preferred a charge of assault and battery against Maher. *Counsel*—Wasn't your dog fighting? *Witness*—My dog came out. *Counsel*—No; answer my question; wasn't your dog fighting? *Witness*—Well, I'm going to tell you. My little dog followed me out. *Counsel*—Answer my question. *Judge Connolly*—You must answer his questions; they are perfectly legal. *Witness*—I will, Judge. His dog set on to mine, and he was hitting me three times wid a schtick.—The witness, after some hesitation, acknowledged that he had said he would settle the affair for $20. A witness for the defence was called, *Judge Osborn*—Go on. What do you know about it? *Witness*—The other man struck Mike Maher, and they had a regular fight, and I ran for Tom Maherty and——*Judge Osborn*—That'll do. The evidence is not sufficient to convict him. Acquit him.

John Coyle was arraigned on two complaints. On the first, charging him with an assault and battery on Michael O'Brien, Sept. 6, he was not brought to trial. The second charged him with assaulting and beating Officer George W. Delabont of the Nineteth Precinct Police, Jan. 18. The officer said he saw a large crowd going up Second-avenue. Some of them were covered with blood. He ascertained that they had been beaten by a gang, and some of them went with the Officer and pointed out Coyle, saying he was one of the assailants, and demanding his arrest. The Officer arrested Coyle at the corner of Forty-Ninth-street and Second avenue. He was surrounded by his friends, and called on them to rescue him. They did so, assaulting the officer, and knocking him down. Coyle also struck the officer, and tried to bite his finger. Mr. Sears, a citizen, assisted the officer, and with some difficulty he escaped from the crowd. Coyle was rearrested, and taken to the Station-house. After the examination of several witnesses on both sides, counsel for the prisoner made a speech. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, there's no use in your summing up. There's no counsel on the other side to follow you. My opinion is that this officer was perfectly justifiable in making the arrest, and if I had been a Police Commissioner, and this man had made an assault on a man old enough to be his father, and the officer being fresh on the ground had refused to arrest him, I would have broken him. Now, that's my idea of the rights and duties of an officer.—The prisoner's sentence was suspended till Thursday.

Frederick Seaman was accused of stealing an overcoat worth $8, from John Miller. *Counsel*—Have you been in prison twice? *Witness*—I was bound out. *Counsel*—Have you been in State's Prison twice? *Witness*—I was bound out.—Counsel repeated the question several times and received invariably the same reply. *Judge Osborn*—You can step down. I understand this case. Discharge the prisoner. The complainant lost an overcoat and afterwards saw an overcoat on the prisoner's back and said it was his own. He has been in State's Prison twice and can't testify.

Jacob Werner was arrested by officer Haswell charged with stealing a cap from Thomas Skellen, Feb. 7. *Judge Osborn*—There isn't enough in the complaint to hold him; discharge him.

Augustus Meyer and Augusta Meyer, who were charged by officer Alfred Birney of the Second Precinct Police with keeping a "model artist" exhibition at No. 13 Howard-street, were discharged. *Judge Connolly*—You can go this time; don't you give any private exhibitions hereafter.

Michael McGowan was charged with an assault and battery on officer Robert Wintringham. *Judge Connolly*—McGowan, the officer don't want to prosecute you. I understand you work for a living, but you mustn't go out nights and get into rows. We'll let you go this time.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

Before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

This Court assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The officers brought in eight or ten prisoners. A portion were arraigned and tried, and others were taken back to jail to await a trial on another day.

Constable Price, of the Fifth Ward, while taking back two prisoners named Peter Adams and Michael Kennedy, indicted for grand larceny, had the misfortune to lose both of them. It is stated that he took them into a groggery on Willoughby-street, and while there they got their handcuffs off and escaped. This is not the first time prisoners have escaped from this officer, if we mistake not. At all events, the Court intends to hold him this time to a strict account.

Charles Smith, indicted for burglary, first degree, in robbing the premises of Mr. Chas. S. Denike, was tried and convicted.

Joseph Thompson, indicted for passing a counterfeit $5 on the Essex County Bank, was next arraigned. The evidence against him was conclusive, and the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

John and Henry Schapp, indicted with Smith, convicted of burglary as above stated, were permitted to withdraw their former plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty of grand larceny.

John Rankin, indicted for burglary in the third degree, with Smith and Churchill, convicted at the last term of this Court, was next placed upon trial, and was defended by Mr. Parmenter. The Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Michael Teihan, John Sullivan and Phillip Fagan, indicted for grand larceny, for stealing clothing from No. 129 Sands-street, were called up for trial, when the hour for adjournment having arrived, the Court adjourned till the 10th inst.

☞ General Term (Brooklyn) Calendar for this day: Nos. 35, 55, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16.

UNPRECEDENTED WEATHER ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—We (Cleveland *Herald*) have before us a letter of Jan. 11, from Dr. TOMPKINS, at Portage Lake, in which we are informed that the Winter has been as remarkable there as here. The chickens and turkeys usually purchased from the last boat of the season have been spoiled by *warm weather*. The fresh meat, that is ordinarily frozen solid from November to April, had to be salted, or it would have fared as badly as the chickens. Snow has not exceeded a foot and a half in depth, and generally thaws during the day. The thermometer has reached zero but three times, and that for only a short period in the night.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED IN MICHIGAN.—The Grand Rapids *Eagle* states that the hanging of the wretch in Ligonier, Ind., brought from him among other confessions the fact that a portion of the gang of counterfeiters, with which he was connected, lived in Kent County. There were accordingly arrested at Lowell, the present week, TREMAN ROBERTS, L. BARNES, A. BARNES, P. BARNES, and L. BARNES, Jr., a father and three sons. The two latter, P. and L. BARNES, Jr., were, on examination, discharged; ROBERTS gave bail in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance at the next term of court, and the old man BARNES and his son A. were taken to jail.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets ... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 2,838 bbls. Flour; 5,400 bushels Corn; 3,100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Interesting correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ CHARLES G. GERE, (late GERE & HURLBURT,) No. 264 Main-street, New Post-Office Building, Hartford, Conn., will supply the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES will be for sale in Elizabethtown for the early trains, by R. CALDWELL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the U. S. Senate yesterday, Mr. DOUGLAS again made an effort to induce a consideration of his Kansas resolution calling for the returns of the elections, etc., but the Senate refused, by a vote of 30 to 23, to postpone the consideration of the Army bill, which was debated until the adjournment. In the House, the Committee appointed to investigate the accounts and official conduct of the doorkeeper of the last House, were authorized to extend their inquiries to any charges affecting the present doorkeeper. A Special Committee was ordered, on motion of Mr. HASKIN, to inqure into the circumstances attending the sale of Willet's Point, New York, as a site for Government fortifications, with power to send for persons and papers. Nothing else of general interest was done.

Some curious developements reach us from Kansas relative to the frauds in the election returns. McLEAN, the Chief Clerk in the Surveyor-General's office, testified before the Commissioners at Lawrence that the Delaware Crossing returns had never been received at Lecompton by Gen. CALHOUN, but his testimony being doubted, a sheriff was dispatched to Lecompton to search CALHOUN'S office, when the returns were found buried in the ground under a wood-pile. This is but one of the many developments brought out by the investigation, which was still proceeding at last accounts.

Hon. NEAL DOW was welcomed back to America by a speech from Rev. Dr. TYNG, and a meeting at the Academy of Music, last evening. The audience, scarcely numbering over 400, was confessed to be discouraging, but Dr. TYNG'S lecture was admirable. Mr. DOW followed with an address of nearly an hour in length. It was a statement of the arguments for entire prohibition, illustrated frequently and happily. The thinness of the house made it awkward for the speaker, but he was very handsomely applauded at every point, by a select and satisfied audience.

LOLA MONTEZ was called as a witness yesterday, in a case before a referee, to impeach the character of DAVID W. JOBSON, whose assignee was the plaintiff. Madame MONTEZ gave her testimony with a good deal of unction. On her cross-examination she rapidly sketched the points of her own eccentric history. The report will be found in our legal column.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and transacted considerable unimportant business.

We publish in full, this morning, the speech of Governor STANTON, of Kansas, delivered at the Anti-Lecompton meeting in Philadelphia, on Monday evening. Governor WALKER sent a letter to the same meeting, which we also give.

Rev. BEVERLY WAUGH, D. D., Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Baltimore yesterday of erysipelas. His age was 70. Bishop THOMAS A. MORRIS now becomes Senior Bishop of the Church.

There was a busy attendance upon the Committee of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, on occasion of hearing argument and evidence as to the propriety of proceeding with improvements in the Fifth Ward. Reade-street occupied the whole of the sitting, objectors and promoters of its alteration being heard. Duane-street forms the next subject of investigation.

At the Board of Governors no business was transacted of special importance. There are only 16 patients in the Small-pox Hospital. There is an increase of 1,418 persons upon the weekly list of the institutions as compared with the same date of last year.

In the Board of Councilmen it was agreed to continue the action of a Committee from the old Board as to investigations in the Finance Department, their functions being general, and not limited to such special inquiries as now engage the sitting Committee as to frauds in the Comptroller's office.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, accompanying a communication from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in relation to providing suitable accommodations for witnesses in criminal cases, who cannot find bail for their appearance. The Board of Supervisors being the proper body to raise the amount necessary to secure such accommodations, the Mayor recommended the subject to their immediate attention. Petitions were received and referred, from the Fifth Regiment, and two companies of the Sixth, asking payment for the expenses incurred while on duty, during the disturbances consequent upon the resistance to the Metropolitan Police law. The report in favor of a mounted Police, and appropriating $15,000 therefor, was called up, and after some debate, laid over.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, W. D. THOMAS, a clerk in the dry-goods store of ARNOLD CONSTABLE & Co., of Canal-street, pleaded guilty to stealing various articles from their establishment, and was remanded for sentence. WM. THOMPSON, *alias* W. H. Reach, *alias* W. B. Birch, aged 70 years, a notable offender, pleaded guilty to obtaining goods under false pretences, by means of a check, purporting to be signed by C. H. PHELPS. The Recorder sentenced him to two years and eight months in the State Prison. HENRY CHRISTMAS and HENRY MILLER pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary. MARGARET GALLAGHER, a courtezan, was convicted of robbing JACOB BOTT of a pocketbook containing $13, and notes and checks for $495. Sentenced to three years and eight months in the State Prison. HORACE F. WATERS, music publisher, of No. 333 Broadway, was charged with assaulting Mrs. WILLIAMSON, wife of Mr. AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, proprietor of the *Sunday Dispatch*. The affair grew out of the hiring of a piano-forte. The Jury convicted Mr. WATERS. Sentence reserved till Saturday.

The case of Mr. J. B. SMITH, who, with JOHN FITZPATRICK, is, by affidavit of the Comptroller, held responsible for certain errors in the books of the Finance Department, was before the Recorder, yesterday, for examination. The principal charge is the same as has heretofore been published, namely: That in the entry of the amount for the Forty-ninth-street contract, a figure "1" was inserted before a figure "2," making the amount $12,000 where it should have been but $2,000. This case, with others, has been before a Committee of the Board of Councilmen for some time. Mr. SMITH'S appearance before the Recorder was in answer to a criminal charge. Mr. CADY, the Deputy Comptroller, testified as to Mr. SMITH'S duties, to the condition of the accounts, to the general arrangements of the office and to his belief that the figure "1" had been inserted subsequent to the first entry. The examination will be continued on Thursday next.

The Committee on the reception of MOHAMMED PASHA met again yesterday, when the Sub-Committee reported that accommodations could be procured at the usual rates; that he was expected about the 15th, and that news of his arrival would be telegraphed to the Committee. Alderman BOOLE was appointed to receive him.

The General Markets, yesterday, were brisker for Flour, which, however, was freely offered on terms more satisfactory to buyers. Wheat was scarce and quiet. Corn was plentier and cheaper. A better inquiry prevailed for Cotton, at firmer rates. A good business was transacted in Groceries, at well-supported prices. Provisions attracted more attention, and were advancing. Freights were quieter.

The National Party.

The Washington *Union* is in some trouble about the prospects of its party. In an article which we copy in another column, it asks "is our national party to be preserved?"—and gives a column of reasons for thinking that it is not.

The question may be answered in much less compass. Unless President BUCHANAN shall change his course, and that speedily, the *Union's* national party cannot be preserved. At the North the Democratic Party can have no existence on the basis of forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas. After the decisive vote of Monday the *Union* itself can hardly doubt the "dismemberment and dissolution" of which it speaks with such gloomy apprehension. The Administration policy is not national, but in the worst sense sectional, and its necessary tendency is to divide the country upon sectional issues. And if the next presidential contest should, as is too likely, be waged by a Southern party against a Northern, this sectional division, so greatly to be deplored, will be mainly due to the blind and fatal policy of the present Administration.

The fact is, Gov. WALKER, Senator DOUGLAS and those Democrats who act with them, have adopted the only policy which can possibly maintain the Democratic Party as a National organization. The *Union* may clamor as much as it pleases about their acting with the Black Republicans:—the public know that this is merely for effect, and that they are no more Republicans now, than they were when they advocated the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty in 1856. The National Democracy cannot exist upon the basis of supporting open fraud in the creation of new States. And still less can it sustain itself in refusing to investigate such extraordinary occurrences as attend the presentation of the Lecompton Constitution. There is a popular instinct on this subject which is more convincing than official sophistry and more omnipotent than official power.

The Sunday Question.

There is a very general and a very earnest movement on foot to promote the better observance of Sunday. We have already noticed the meeting of clergymen, held a few days since at the Spingler Institute, for the consideration of this subject. They have issued a pamphlet setting forth, in very strong and striking terms, the extent to which the population of this City already disregard the obligations of the day of rest, and urging the necessity of more vigorous and united efforts, on the part of the religious public, to check this downward and increasing tendency. This movement on their part attracts general attention. It will be seconded warmly by the various religious organizations of the City and will be openly resisted, we are surprised to see, by the *Herald* and other representative organs of the class to whom the noticeable change of the last few years in this respect is mainly due.

Several of the most numerous and influential denominations of Protestant Christians regard the duty of abstaining from all labor and amusement on the first day of the week, as absolute and of divine command. The Catholic Church and several of the Protestant denominations believe the ancient Sabbath to have been expressly abrogated by Christ, and they consider the duty of observing Sunday as a day of rest to be based upon other grounds. All, however, who reflect upon the subject at all, concede the physical necessity and the high moral utility of abstaining, one day out of seven, from the ordinary avocations of life. All experience proves its importance to the physical well-being of individuals, and to the promotion of domestic happiness, household comfort, and social improvement. The only nation which ever ostentatiously cast off Christianity, nevertheless preserved the principle, though it changed the form and repudiated the sanctions, of the Christian Sabbath. All persons, who cherish any proper regard for the public good, whatever their religious opinions may be, must be opposed to the abrogation, either formal or practical, of this day of rest.

The extent to which the religious character of the Sabbath is disregarded in this City can scarcely be known by those who have not made it a matter of special inquiry. In the address of the clergymen to which we have alluded, it is stated that, in the month of June of last year, there were open in this City on Sunday, stores, saloons and places of amusement to the number of 9,692, and that at least 200,000 of our inhabitants were engaged in secular occupations. But, even with a knowledge of these facts, we presume that many members of the Committee will be startled to learn that on last Sunday night there were several theatres, circuses, and kindred places of public amusement open in this City, and all of them crowded with spectators. One of our reporters, who visited several of these establishments in company with special officers from the Police Department, has made a formidable list of these Sunday theatres, all of which are on the east side of the City, and frequented chiefly by Germans. The most important of the Sunday theatres is the New-Yorker Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery, at which regular dramatic and operatic performances are given; there is a similar place of amusement in the same street called the Dramatic Hall, where theatrical entertainments are given, and another similar place, called the Odeon, is in the same neighborhood. Near by is a regular circus, with a German clown, and all the ordinary performances of the ring, which was crowded with spectators. The "Volks Garten," also in the Bowery, is not a place for theatrical entertainment, lager bier and a band of music constituting the chief attractions to its illuminated hall on Sunday; but they are sufficient, it seems, to fill it with a motley crowd of both sexes and all ages and conditions of people who leave their homes and firesides to seek recreation in public. Besides these prominent places there were almost innumerable "saloons" where music and liquor were the attractions to their visitors. These are only some of the forms which Sunday amusement assumes. Another, which we cannot charge to the account of foreigners, as our own people are the leading actors in it, is that of fast trotting,—racing, indeed, upon the public roads. Last Sunday three or four thousand persons were assembled to witness the trotting on Harlem-lane:—but the sport was interrupted by the Police, who had been stationed there by the Mayor for that purpose.

It is very evident that the Puritan age has passed away, and it is not very likely that, either in regard to the Sabbath or any other religious observance, it can ever be restored. We have laws on our statute-book that are sufficiently rigorous for this purpose,—but they are not, and probably never will be rigorously enforced. The eighth article of Chapter Twenty, Part First, of the Revised Statutes prohibits "shooting, hunting, fishing, sporting, playing, horse-racing, gaming, frequenting of tippling houses or any unlawful exercises or pastimes on the first day of the week called Sunday." It also prohibits all *traveling*, except for certain specified purposes,—all labor, and all sale of goods, except in certain cases which are set forth; and it imposes fines for every violation of these provisions. But no attempt is ever made to enforce these laws, and they are just as null and void as if they had no existence.

Any endeavor, moreover, to carry them into effect would certainly lead to their speedy repeal. The character of our population has greatly changed since these laws were enacted. A very large majority of our population do not recognize the religious character of the day, and while they abstain from active ordinary labors, they make it the occasion for recreation and amusement. If these objects are sought with due regard to the rights, the opinions and the convenience of others, the law cannot effectually interfere with them. Nor do we understand that the clergymen who are engaged in this movement seek to impose their own sentiments upon this subject upon any who differ from them. They do not ask for any laws to compel attendance upon church service, to prevent walking in the public parks or riding out of town,—or any other form of recreation which does not interfere with the quiet and the comfort of others. But they do complain, and with great show of justice, that the worship of our churches should be disturbed by bands of music, by noisy displays of fire-engines, and by the needless shouting of news-venders. They complain that grog-shops should be kept open to be crowded by noisy disturbers of the public peace,—that dancing and music and theatrical shows should be permitted upon Sunday, to the great annoyance of those who consider the day one of religious rest, and who claim the right so to observe it without molestation from others.

How far their efforts are likely to be successful is a matter of some doubt. But so long as they are confined within just and proper limits, they will certainly have the good will and the cooperation of all who prize the public peace and recognize the propriety and the utility, to say nothing of the duty, of making Sunday a day of quiet and of rest.

The Future Home of the Mormons.

"What is to be done with the Mormons?" is becoming a question of general interest. If in so brief a time they have become so formidable to the Government that an increase of the Army, and an additional cost of our military preparations to the extent of some ten millions of dollars annually, are required to keep them in subjection, what will they require some ten or twenty years hence, when their numbers will be doubled, and their insolence will have undergone a proportionate increase? It must begin to dawn upon the minds of the Mormons themselves that they cannot live any longer, quietly and securely, in the heart of a Christian country. They must either conquer or be conquered, or else remove to some remote island beyond the jurisdiction of any Christian Government, for it is impossible that such a community should exist under any Government that is based on Christian principles. There is no room for these fanatical people either on this Continent or those of the Old World. There is no secure spot for them to pitch their tents in, except among some of those groups of islands in the South Pacific which are yet in the possession of their aboriginal savages. There the Mormons might live undisturbed, and multiply and wax strong, and become a great power on the earth, or gradually exhaust themselves, and become extinct by the natural errors and excesses of their system. They would there cease to be a cause of turbulence and disorder, as they ever must be while they remain among a Christian community. A community of Thugs, or the followers of the Old Man of the Mountain, might as well attempt to settle among us as for the Mormons to erect themselves into a distinct people within the boundaries of our territory.

The only difficulty the Mormons will have to contend with in seeking for a new Canaan in the Pacific, will be to find an island adapted to their purposes, which has not already passed into the hands of some other power. If the French had not seized upon the lovely Islands of Queen POMARE, the Marquesas would be just the place for them; but the Roman Catholics would not permit such formidable rivals as the Mormons to settle in those paradisaical regions, where the fascinating Fayaways won the heart of the susceptible HERMAN MELVILLE. The Navigator, or Samoan group, which are still unappropriated, are too small, and the Dutch and the French having both set up a claim to these islands, there might be some opposition to the landing of the Salt Lake Saints on their shores. There are no new groups to be discovered, for the Ocean has been so thoroughly explored that not a coral-reef exists which remains unknown. The only spot, then, where the Mormons can hope to find a resting-place, is among the Feejees or Fidjis, whose inhabitants are said to be in so primitive a condition that they still indulge in the habits of cannibalism. This group of Islands lies in the South Pacific, between the parallels of 15° 30′ and 19° 30′ south latitude, and are about 150 in number, with a population of 150,000 native inhabitants. The missionaries have made some progress among them, but they are still the most savage and warlike of all the aborigines of the Pacific Islands. They might at first prove troublesome to the new comers, but the superior knowledge of the Mormons would soon enable them to obtain the mastery over them, and perhaps convert them to their own religion, which would not be quite so repugnant to their savage natures as the doctrines of pure Christianity. The Feejee Islands are represented as extremely fertile and healthy, and the Mormons would find themselves in a much more comfortable condition there than they can ever hope to be in Utah. If BRIGHAM YOUNG has not conceived the wild idea of subjugating the Government of the United States, and compelling all the people to become proselytes to his abominable religion, he will probably arrange his affairs with a view to emigrating to the Feejee Islands, and there erecting his standard and establishing a Mormon dynasty, for he must be too shrewd not to see that the days of his rule are numbered in Salt Lake, and that there is no other part of the Continent where he can hope to enjoy any greater freedom and security than he has done in his present position.

DISUNION AND THE SOUTH.—The Southern sky is again dark with threats of disunion. Unless Kansas can be compelled to receive a Constitution which nine-tenths of her people had no hand in framing, which they abhor and would repudiate, then we are told the dire contingency has arisen in which the Slave States must sever the bonds of confederacy and establish an independent empire.

It is not worth while gravely to discuss the probabilities of so momentous a step, to be taken upon a pretext so ridiculous. Nor shall we do the thinking patriotic citizens of the South, constituting a large, though not politically active majority, the injustice to suspect them of sympathy with the vaporing of their fire-eating Representatives. The North has no more to lose by a separation than the South, and can afford to contemplate with at least equal equanimity the consequences likely to follow.

The present is doubtless the great turning point in the controversy between the Free and Slave States. That the latter should strive to maintain the preponderance given, first by numbers, and afterwards by superior tactics, is natural. We have no disposition to find fault on account of such struggles to retain power. But there are now sixteen Free to fifteen Slave States, with three more Free States about to come in. The contest is virtually over. When there shall be a decisive and irreversible preponderance on the side of the North, party exigencies will not as heretofore be able to compromise any substantial interest of Freedom.

The South owes it to its character and interest, to its memories and its hopes, that it should yield to inevitable destiny. Threats and blustering are evidences of weakness, not strength; and disunion as a menace has lost its power to frighten, while as an actual event its disasters would fall heaviest and first upon the South itself.

WITHDRAWING BANK SECURITIES.—In the report of Assembly proceedings for Saturday last we find that Mr. LANING moved "that the Superintendent of the Bank Department furnish the names of all Banks that have withdrawn securities below the amount required by law," which motion was laid over. Also, that "the Bank Superintendent submitted a report respecting Judge HARRIS' decision on the withdrawal of Bank securities,"

These proceedings indicate an inquiry respecting a step of questionable legality adopted by some of the banks of this State under pressure of the crisis last Fall.

The statute declares that

"No association of persons shall commence the business of banking under said act (the General Banking Law) until such Association shall have deposited with the Comptroller the securities required by law, to the amount of *one hundred thousand dollars*; and no individual banker or bankers shall commence the business of banking under said act, or receive circulating notes under the same until such individual banker or bankers shall have deposited with the Comptroller the securities required by law to the amount of *fifty thousand dollars*."

About the time of the suspension of specie payments in October last, Judge IRA HARRIS, of Albany, furnished a decision, or rather opinion, to the effect that banks, after having complied with the requirements of law, by depositing the amounts of securities specified, were at liberty to withdraw such portion thereof as they might see fit, on condition of returning to the Bank Department a corresponding amount of their circulating notes. Not a few institutions acted upon this view of their legal rights, so that quite a number of associated banks were doing business with less than $100,000, and individual banks with less than $50,000, of securities.

This course appeared to a large portion of the legal profession a manifest evasion of the statute, and it is well that it should be subjected to legislative inquiry. Banks ought to be held to a strict observance of law, as well in difficult as in easy circumstances. Let the public know whether a Judge can release monied institutions from the obligations imposed by statute.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION FROM E. M.—The last time that the yellow fever made its appearance in this city as an epidemic, was in the year 1822, and ever since that period its return has been annually predicted, and very philosophical reasons given why it should come. But it never has come yet. The last summer its return was regarded as inevitable; it had been gradually spreading northward from Mobile, and it having reached Norfolk the year before, there was every reason to anticipate the presence of the dread disease in all our Atlantic cities as far north as New York at least. But last Summer was an unusually healthy season. The failure of the disease to reach us, however, has not diminished in the least degree the faith of those who have been preparing for it, that it will come, and accordingly we have almost every day, even now predictions that next Summer will be a yellow-fever season. "E. M." is confident of its coming, in consequence of the warm Winter we have been enjoying, and has thrown out a timely hint for its reception. He recommends that instead of establishing hospitals for yellow-fever patients who arrive at our Quarantine, that they should be carried two or three miles into the interior, because, as he sagaciously remarks, yellow fever has never spread in the interior, but has always expended itself upon the sea-coast where it has effected its landing. But E. M. seems to have overlooked the very important fact that the reason why the yellow fever has not extended itself into the interior is owing to the circumstance of its being kept on the seaboard by very strict sanitary regulations. No case has been permitted to escape from Quarantine, and the disease has, therefore, been compelled to expend its virulence where it has made its first lodgment. But every one who is familiar with the history of the disease in this country must know that it has extended itself very far into the "interior" at the South, and particularly up the Mississippi. Two years ago it committed fearful ravages at Bay Ridge, on Long Island, and if rigid measures had not been taken to prevent its spread, there is very good reason for believing it would have made its mark in the interior. Instead of adopting the recommendation of E. M. to build yellow-fever hospitals in the interior of the country, it will be an infinitely better plan to remove still farther off from the places where they are now located, and build them at Sandy Hook. It will hardly be safe to try any doubtful experiments with so ugly a visitor as "yellow Jack."

THE HERALD ON REAL ESTATE.—Poor BENNETT is in trouble. He is alarmed about Real Estate. The revulsion has reached Washington Heights. Land bought for $90,000 is not likely to sell for half that sum. "Real estate and rents," says the *Herald*, "must come down." Poor BENNETT, under the impulse of the benevolence which misfortune is very apt to stimulate, sympathizes with the persons who bought and built upon the Old Brick Church property. "These buildings," he says, "will not pay their owners three per cent. this year, and if they should be otherwise embarrassed, they may be the means of breaking them down."

We cannot answer for our neighbors, but we can console our sympathizing contemporary so far as the TIMES BUILDING is concerned. He need not be in the least alarmed on our account. We shall have the finest Newspaper Office in the world, and lease a good deal more than enough to pay interest, taxes, insurance, &c., on the whole property *and give us our own rent free*. This is not a bad prospect—is it, Mr. BENNETT? For a young paper it is rather a good beginning. When the TIMES gets to be as old as the *Herald* is, we shall probably require the whole TIMES Building for our own purposes; but for the present we shall content ourselves with a part of it. Perhaps Mr. BENNETT would like to go over the building and see how admirably it is adapted to the purposes of a prosperous and growing daily newspaper. We shall be happy at any time to take him down into the vaults where HOE'S mammoth lightning steam-presses will soon take the place of the old bones that used to trouble our neighbor so much, and to show him over the whole establishment. It will be in tip-top order in a few days.

A SUGGESTION WORTH CONSIDERING.—It used to be the custom in this City in leasing houses to name a certain rent, *and taxes*, let them be what they might, the tenant taking the chance. But this system has, of late years, fallen into disuse, and the landlord now, in almost every case, pays the taxes on his property and adds to the rent, so that the tenant never knows precisely what rent he pays. He becomes indifferent to the amount of taxation for municipal expenses, and flatters himself that it is none of his business, as the burden falls on his landlord's shoulders. It has been proposed, therefore, as one of the surest methods of making the great body of the people take a personal interest in the affairs of our City Government, and arousing them to the importance of electing honest men to office, that landlords shall adopt the old system of leaving the tenants to pay the taxes on their houses, that they may feel the whole weight of the burden imposed upon them. The landlords are few in number, and as they increase their rents according to the amount of taxes they have to pay, they have neither the power, as a body, nor the motive, if they had, to effect a revolution in our municipal elections. But the tenants form the great part of our citizens, and if they felt the burden that is imposed upon them by being compelled to pay the taxes on the houses they occupy to the tax gatherer, instead of the landlord, they would scrutinize more closely than they do now the conduct of public officers, and take more interest in their nomination and election. As now is the season for letting houses it will be a proper time for landlords to take the matter into consideration, and act in union to secure the desired end.

ALARMING SCARCITY OF LIGHT READING.—The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says that there have been so few new books published this season, that fathers of families have been driven to the necessity of reading aloud for the amusement of their home circles such works as PIERCE'S *Celestial Dynamics*, while young ladies, for the lack of new novels, have eagerly availed themselves of the recent distribution of the Patent Office Report. This is really a deplorable state of affairs. The President's Message on the admission of Kansas must have afforded slight relief; and as all the reports of the Departments have been sent out, nothing more can be looked for of an entertaining nature from Washington. There are a good many old books which might be read to advantage, just to keep alive the taste for literature, until some new novels are produced, and to give a keener zest to the enjoyment of the next author who makes his appearance. Perhaps it was owing to the great dearth of new books which caused every one to snatch so eagerly at the new *Life of Burr*, and to grow frantic in the desire to know who wrote the "Diamond Lens." Our publishers should make haste to bring out their new books, which have been kept back by the hard times, while the desire for novelty is not blunted by an avalanche of new publications.

MR. KEITT AND HIS FRIENDS.—The candor exhibited by Mr. KEITT in assuming the entire blame of the encounter with Mr. GROW is considerably greater than his backers were prepared for. Among those placed in an awkward predicament by his explanation is the Richmond *South*. That paper rejoiced greatly on Monday morning over the fight, which it unctuously observed was the "beginning of the end."

"Things," it said, "have been long tending to this development, and it has been postponed by artificial resistance to the operation of permanent agencies of strife and dissolution. We have not reached the ultimate catastrophe. The impulse, begun at the centre, will be propagated to the remotest extremities of the country. The first act of disruption finds an appropriate theatre on the floor of Congress. The constituency of the South will sustain their Representatives in the chastisement of insult and aggression."

How unkind of Mr. KEITT, after such a chivalrous demonstration of applause, to confess himself "the aggressor," and express his "profound regret at the occurrence" which filled the heart of the Richmond paper with triumph! In future, that somewhat impulsive Journal will find it wisdom to discover by whom the insult and aggression have been committed, before assuming the duty of chastisement. Otherwise it may again fire into its own camp.

PRIVATE CHARACTERS.—Our legal record this morning contains the examination of LOLA MONTEZ concerning the personal antecedents and private character of one D. WENTSS JOBSON, who professes to have been Dentist to the British Queen and the Royal Family, but in whom the Countess of LANDSFELDT asserts that she recognizes a very different personage. The examination is exceedingly piquant and interesting.

This is a very great country, and it contains a great many very curious characters. In view of the statements of LOLA MONTEZ concerning this JOBSON we suggest the propriety of sending a commission to examine the archives of the London and Paris Police. Documents may possibly be discovered there which will clear his character from the imputations now cast upon it. Perhaps FORRESTER, the great English Detective, may know something in his favor. There can, at all events, be no harm in inquiring.

Obituary.

DEATH OF BISHOP WAUGH.—A telegram from Baltimore this morning, announces the death of Rev. BEVERLY WAUGH, D. D., senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Bishop's age was about 70. He entered the Methodist ministry in the year 1809, and has been in active service for a period of forty-six years. In 1828 he was elected to fill the office of General Book Agent of the Church in this City, and continued to perform the duties of that place until his elevation to the Bishopric in 1836. He has resided in Baltimore for a number of years, and died there yesterday, from an attack of erysipelas. By his death, Rev. THOMAS A. MORRIS, D. D., becomes senior Bishop. The late Bishop had many attached friends in this City, and was generally beloved by the Church.

Personal.

The *Correo Mercantil*, of Rio de Janeiro, in its issue of Dec. 27, publishes the address of Mr. MEADE, United States Minister, upon the presentation of his credentials to the Emperor of Brazil, and his Majesty's reply thereto. Both the one and the other contain nothing more than the usual interchange of courtesies and of hopes that the relations between the United States and Brazil may always continue as cordial and friendly as they now are.

M. JULES GIRARD, the lion killer, has written a letter to the Paris journals in reference to his reported death in an encounter with a lion. He is in perfect health in London, engaged in organizing a club having for its object a series of lion hunts each year on a grand scale in Algeria.

The famous Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, intending to emigrate Westward, has resigned his pastoral charge of the Baptist Society in Boston, which worships in Tremont Temple. He proposes to leave the Church altogether and devote himself to the law.

☞ We understand that a petition is about being presented to the Legislature to have shorthand reporters appointed for all the Courts in this City. The reporters are to take everything on the trial, from the calling of the case to the rendition of the verdict. A number of our prominent lawyers are of the opinion that if this were done business could be greatly expedited; the testimony could be taken as fast as given, and with perfect accuracy. The experiment, we believe, is to be tried to-day in the Supreme and Superior Courts, and Court of Common Pleas. The result, and the estimate of the time saved, will be forwarded with the petition to Albany.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A neat and amusing little comedy, called "The Crown Prince; or, the Buckle of Brilliants," was produced here, last night, with complete success. It is a dramatic version of one of HEINRICH ZSCHOKKE'S best tales, and has already been played in this City. The story is of the adventures of a Crown Prince, who, for a midnight spree, changed costumes with a watchman, and performs his duties on the city beat, making love to his sweetheart included. The watchman, on the other hand, repairs to a masked ball at the palace, and, owing to a buckle which he wears in his hat, is mistaken constantly for the Prince, overhearing all sorts of secrets and treasons in that character. The incidents of the piece are very amusing and picturesque; the dialogue pleasant and funny. It is admirably played by Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. COOK, Mr. LESTER and Mr. DAVENPORT. The scenery and dresses are first-rate, and the piece affords a very agreeable addition to the plentiful programme provided by Mr. STUART.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The really meritorious and remarkable "Show" exhibited by Mr. DAN RICE at this theatre, will be moved off on Saturday next. It should be seen by the curious in equestrian matters, for, in addition to the usual circus features, it contains many things that have never been seen before in this City. Mr. RICE possesses an unusual amount of taste, and a fine eye for effect. The result is a very novel and brilliant entertainment. There will be an afternoon performance to-day and on Saturday.

CONCERT FOR THE POOR IN BROOKLYN.—The second Concert, under the direction of Mr. CARL PROX, for the benefit of the poor, will take place at the Polytechnic Hall, Livingston-street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, when the "Christmas Symphonies," by HAYDN, and "Easter Morn," by NEUKOMM, will be performed.

At the Navy Yard.

Orders have been received that the store-ship *Relief* be got ready for sea, to carry provisions to the fleet at Aspinwall. She will have to go into dock.

The work on the *Niagara* progresses rapidly. Her topsail yards and fore and main topgallant masts have been made heavier, and have been sent up. Her officers will be the same who went in her on the previous voyages, with two or three exceptions. The list has not yet been reported at the yard.

A detachment of some ten men left the *North Carolina* yesterday to join the La Plata expedition (under Capt. PAIGE,) which is to sail soon.

The force at the yard was reduced a few days ago by about 200 discharges.

The remittances for paying off at the yard were received in the shape of $100 Treasury notes. The purser found he could not negotiate them at par for bills, and was finally obliged to receive some $60,000 all in American half and quarter dollar pieces, with which they are now making payments at the yard. This has made small change quite plenty among the employes.

Commodore KEARNEY is not expected to resume command at the yard before about the 1st of March.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, J. W. LIVINGSTON, Commander, arrived at this port last evening, in 32 days from Porto Praya, Cape de Verds. Left in port United States ship *Cumberland* and store-ship *Supply*. No other American vessels. The *St. Louis* has been absent 27 months on the African Station. She brings home the crew of the whale ship *Pocahontas*, wrecked Oct. 31 on the Isle of Brava, with a number of other distressed American seamen. Also, the invalids of the Squadron. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, J. W. LIVINGSTON; Lieutenants, Geo. W. Doty, Egbert Thompson, Edward C. Stout, Robt. C. Duvall; Lieutenant and Acting Master, Bush B. Taylor; Purser, Chas. C. Upham; Surgeon, Saml. Jackson; Assistant Surgeon, John S. Kitchen; Second Lieutenant Marines, J. E. Mirore; Boatswain, Thos. Smith; Gunner, Moses A. Lane; Carpenter, John T. Rustic; Sailmaker, Saml. H. Boutwell; Purser's Clerk, Fred. F. Borrell.

Passengers, Rev. Chester Newell; Chaplain, Francis Purcell, Acting Boatswain late United States ship *Cumberland*.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Ladies' Fair for the Catholic Library Association commences to-day and will continue till the 16th inst.

LIVELY.—Arrived on the 9th, the sloop *Active*, Capt. SMITH, in ten hours' from Sag Harbor. Quick work.

Professor Davies' Inaugural Address.

Professor DAVIES, the newly appointed Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College, delivered his inaugural address to a large and intelligent audience last evening at Mozart Hall. His subject was "The Nature and Utilities of Mathematical Science," and he discussed, at some length and with great clearness and force, the forms of the language which it employs,—its value as the basis of the practical in mechanics and in art,—its importance as a means of mental training and development, the sources of knowledge which it opens to the mind, and the place which it ought to hold in a justly balanced system of collegiate education. Each specific topic was illustrated by familiar and striking examples. In regard to the last point, he said that it involved the inquiry into the nature of collegiate instruction. It was stated, he said, in the opening address, on the highest authority, "that the end of a liberal education is a general and harmonious evolution of all the faculties and capacities of the mind in their relative subordination." It is not the base, nor the massive shaft, nor the beautiful forms of the capital, which fill the mind, as we gaze on the Corinthian column, but it is the separate elements in connection with the unity of their combination. It is the whole mind, in all its intellectual and emotional faculties, to which the experienced educator addresses himself. So far as our knowledge extends, we have found in that mysterious essence, the mind, a faculty adapted to the apprehension of every law, and an emotion corresponding to the contemplation of every object. May not the reverse of this proposition be true? May it not be, that for every faculty of the mind, whether intellectual or emotional, there exists, somewhere, a proper object of contemplation? And that the perfection of our knowledge and being will be attained when all such objects are found?

It is in accordance with this law that different studies cultivate different powers of the mind, and that it requires the study of many subjects to give a general and harmonious evolution of all its faculties. Mathetics does not equally cultivate every faculty—they are the massive trunk and outward form; but language, literature, and moral culture, are the sap which ascends within, and which is necessary to give beauty to the foliage and health and harmony to the whole development. All the colors of the rainbow, which are painted on the clouds, are necessary to the perfect light of day. So every light of knowledge is required in the perfect illumination of the mind.

Concurring fully in what was said in the opening address, concerning the great value of the study of the Greek and Latin languages, and also in the merited eulogium of the manner in which these languages are taught in this institution, I may yet be permitted to say that there is another language far more comprehensive than either, or both of them—the language which embraces within its ample folds all the laws of the material universe. This language takes us back to the very birth of matter, and enables us to trace and measure every step which each body has taken since it began to move. Yea, more: it is prophetic—it reveals all future motions and indicates the precise places which all matter must occupy at any given instant of future time.

It is the use of this language which has caused the name of PIERCE to be known wherever a formula of science can be read; but his fame is only of this earth, while his researches and knowledge reach every planet which circles the heavens. The comprehensive language of analysis, which his genius has improved and enlarged, is the telegraphic wire which has enabled him to visit every planet of our system, to measure its diameter, its specific gravity, the dimensions of its orbit, its times of revolution and its balancing power in the system of the Universe.

It is this language which has brought the ring of Saturn into his own study, where he sees it face to face, and, as it were, touches the very particles of matter of which it is composed.

It is the use of this language which has enabled AGASSIZ to trace the dominion of law over all matter endowed with life. The contemplation of the minute objects of creation may appear, at first sight, unworthy the labors of the highest genius; but it is quite otherwise. The turtle's egg, the little gnat which flaps its wings five hundred times in a second, and the entire solar system, with its gorgeous sun, its planets with their silver light, and the stars which canopy the heavens, are each but an embodiment of a thought of God. Whether we look through the microscope or the telescope, we are equally instructed by the wonders of creative power and universal law.

It is the use of this language which has enabled BACHE, a lineal descendant of that great philosopher who chained the lightning as it streamed along the heavens, and brought it to earth that MORSE might give to it a tongue, to carry forward that great work, the Coast Survey. His labors, beginning at the eastern boundary of Maine, embrace every island, shoal, bay, point and inlet of our extended coast, including an accurate survey of the Gulf Stream, with a topographical plan of the great ocean valley along which it flows. A record of these labors, when they shall be completed, will be found in the office of the Coast Survey at Washington. There may be seen, by the contemplative eye, at a single glance, our entire coast, on both oceans; the rivers which intersect it, the islands which stretch along its border, the deep and shallow waters, the true and treacherous currents, the hidden reefs and the sunken shoals—are all there to indicate the channels of danger and safety. Thus, science reaches out its arms over the whole earth and gathers in the choicest fruits of practical knowledge.

But science is not all in all. Though it reaches back to the time when God said "Let there be light, and there was light;" and forward to the time when "there shall be a new heaven and a new earth,"—though it measures all space—though it transports us to the central point of the physical universe, where, all films being wiped from the eyes, we behold the heavenly hosts moving in celestial harmony—though it carries us to the very throne of the Omnipotent; yet, when we approach that mysterious line where the finite terminates and the infinite begins, all human knowledge fades away like castled clouds made brilliant by the setting sun—faith then arises in supernal beauty, and with veiled eyes and a trembling voice we declare—"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."

The address was heard with interest throughout, in spite of the somewhat abstruse nature of the subject, and of the incessant disturbance of fifteen or twenty ill-mannered college boys, who seemed to be entirely out of place in a public assembly beyond the reach of their monitors. Their perfect was elicited a severe and well-deserved public rebuke from Prof. KING, who protested against their being regarded as fair specimens of the collegians of Columbia, and who did a little injustice to the outside rowdies of the City, who are generally well bred enough to stay away from places where their attendance would be irksome to themselves and annoying to others.

Neal Dow at the Academy of Music.

The friends of Temperance assembled last evening at the Academy of Music, to listen to an address from Hon. NEAL DOW, who was announced to give an account of his late mission to England. At 7 o'clock there were only about 200 persons in the house; the number afterwards increased to about 400. At 7¾ o'clock the gas was turned on, and Rev. Mr. MARSH, Rev. Dr. TYNG, Hon. NEAL DOW, Dr. CHARLES JEWETT, Hon. C. C. LEIGH, and several other persons, came before the curtain. Rev. Mr. MARSH called the meeting to order, and made a brief address laudatory of the labors of Mr. Dow, both in his own State, and afterwards abroad, in the cause of total abstinence. The Mayor, he said, had been obliged to decline being present, on account of pressing duties which required that he should retire early to rest.

Rev. Dr. TYNG was then introduced, and spoke eloquently for about 20 minutes. It was a noble saying of HENRY CLAY—"I would rather be right than be President." He did not throw off a principle more firmly fixed in the foundation of their course than that conveyed in this sentiment. The friends of Temperance were few, but would stand to their course, and God would give them the victory. He regretted the absence of the Mayor, and had hoped that gentleman would have dignified his office by presiding at the meeting. The Mayor had made pledges to close up the grog shops on Sunday, and he, Dr. T., had great hopes that he would accomplish what he had undertaken, but he remembered what other Mayors on coming into office had promised, and now they had found themselves unequal to the task, so that proof of what was to be done in the present case would be as with the pudding—in the eating thereof. If he, (the Mayor,) fulfilled his promise, he would leave an immortal name to posterity as that of one of the greatest benefactors of his country. He referred to Mr. EVERETT as the Governor of Massachusetts who signed the first law restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors in that State, and who also, as the President of Harvard College places his veto upon the use of wines and liquors at the College festivals. These acts he regarded as conferring more real honor upon him than any or all the other acts he had ever done. A prohibitory law in this City which would shut up rum-shops, would do more to put an end to pauperism and crime than all other instrumentalities ever yet employed. He read extracts from the memoirs of JOHN ADAMS, showing that his first efforts as a young lawyer were to put a stop to the sale of rum in his native town of Braintree, and in three years he succeeded in getting a law passed, refusing to license a single place in that town for the sale of intoxicating drinks. He grappled with an evil that was real, and conquered it. This was one hundred years ago. ADAMS possessed the virtues of an old Roman—he still lives, and all creation could not kill him. He referred, in the same strain, to WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, as advocates of the strictest sobriety. CHARLES MACKAY, who had recently written a letter to an English journal, giving a scurrilous account of the temperance movement in this country, and his adventures on a North River steamboat in pursuit of brandy and water, came in for a passing, but not a flattering, notice.

At the conclusion of Dr. TYNG's speech, Mr. Dow was introduced, and was received with warm demonstrations of applause. He also regretted the absence of the Mayor, and expressed the opinion that the prohibition question was of more importance to the City and the State than any other that could occupy their attention. The rich and great had always stood aloof from a good cause at first, but were ready enough to claim all the credit when success had rendered it popular. It had been so ever since the days of Christ. Mr. Dow gave the statistics of drunkenness in England; £75,000 per annum was expended in strong drinks there, and 60,000 persons yearly perished from its effects. With these sixty thousand, more than a million of women and two millions of children were connected in the misery entailed by the drunkard's vices. A great change, however, was going on in the public sentiment of Great Britain on this subject. Seven thousand people of Newcastle on Tyne had lately petitioned against the granting of licenses, and there were now no licensed public drinking houses in that town. In other places, too, it was difficult to obtain licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. The State of Maine was now engaged in perfecting a Prohibitory law, which, when enacted, would never be repealed; and he called upon the people of New-York to follow the noble example set her by the Pine-tree State.

Mr. MARSH thanked the audience for their attention, and the meeting dispersed.

Sea and Ship News.

ALLEGED MURDER ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.—An examination of the Captain and part of the crew of the American ship *America* took place at Cork, about the 20th ult., in reference to the alleged murder of one of the seamen, (a Greek, whose name is not known,) by BURNS, third mate. The *America*, from Liverpool for New-York, put back to Cork after an absence of 43 days, in consequence of adverse winds, and of injuries received by the vessel.

Four witnesses were examined, all of the same vessel, named ALFRED DAVID, JOSEPH NEEDLES, JOHN LEYARD, G. NICHOLS, and HENRY MORNEY, master. The following is the evidence given by DAVID, which embraces the main facts: Having been sworn, he said—I shipped from Liverpool as an able seaman; was obliged to go up the yard with the deceased, and was next to him during the time he was up; when furling the foretopsail it came blowing very hard, about a fortnight after we left Liverpool; I saw the third mate, whose name is BURNS, give three kicks to the deceased—two across the shoulders and the third in the back of the neck; saw the deceased then throw back his head and fall off the yard. I heard the mate say, "What made that fellow fall off?" And I, being afraid, said, "I don't know, Sir;" the third mate said, "I hardly touched him;" I saw the mate hit deceased very hard with an india-rubber boot; in my opinion, the kicks caused him to fall off; I observed him fall, as I was next to him; the third mate was standing over the mainyard and holding on by the backstay when he kicked deceased; the deceased was taken up and carried aft before I came down; when I saw him, eight or ten minutes after, deceased was moaning and rubbing his side where he fell; he died soon afterwards; the ship's company were afraid to speak of the occurrence, or mention anything of it; I said, "the gasket must have been broken by the deceased," being afraid to say it was broken by the kicks and fall of deceased; saw no gasket at all in deceased's hands; deceased was hauling before the sail at the time; the third mate and boatswain were in the habit of kicking any of the crew that they did not think did their work smartly enough.

The other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was corroborative of this witness. When the vessel arrived in Passage, the mate received his wages, and embarked by the steamer to Liverpool, where he was supposed to be at this time. Another singular circumstance connected with this vessel is, that another of the crew, who joined in Liverpool, has not been heard of lately, and it is supposed he must have been dealt foully with.

The magistrate directed the depositions to be forwarded to Dublin Castle with a view to further proceedings.—*Cork Reporter.*

RIOT AND BLOODSHED ON SHIPBOARD.—A number of sailors from the American ship *Colonel J. Macrae*, were brought before the Liverpool magistrates on the 22d of January, chargeo with mutiny and a violent assault upon the mate of that vessel, and the mate of the *Arno*. On Thursday afternoon, the *Colonel J. Macrae* was lying in the Mersey ready for sea, and the captain was just leaving her to go on shore for a steamtug, when the crew refused to obey the mate's orders, and commenced a violent assault upon him with capstan bars. His head and face were very much bruised, and he was otherwise seriously hurt. The captain, having heard of the affray, returned on board, bringing with him the mate of the *Arno*. (MATTHEWS,) who rendered very efficient service in quelling the tumult, though at great personal sacrifice, his arm being broken with a capstan bar, and having sustained other very serious injuries. It appeared that the assault upon the mate of the *Macrae* arose out of jealousy, and in consequence of his promotion from before the mast.—Three of the prisoners were fined £5, in default two months imprisonment, for each assault; the offenders being treated thus summarily as the captain of the *Macrae* could not wait for a committal to the sessions. Mr. MANSFIELD, the stipendiary magistrate, expressed a hope that the American captains at present in port would reward the mate of the *Arno* for his bravery, and compensate him for his injuries.

SWORN MANIFESTS FOR PORTO RICO.—Vessels bound to Porto Rico are obliged, by a law of the Spanish authorities of that Island, to carry with them from the port of departure a certified manifest of cargo from the Spanish Consul, under a penalty of $200 fine. The regulation is an old one, and had become obsolete, but it has been lately revived, and one American Captain has been fined $200 for the omission. The brig *Hancock*, of Boston, Captain OBER, arrived at Guayama, Porto Rico, in October ast, with a cargo of lumber and shingles, from Wilmington, N. C. Having discharged his cargo, he was refused a clearance, on the ground that he did not bring a manifest of cargo, sworn to before the Spanish Consul of Wilmington. After much protesting Captain OBER paid the $200, and the American Consular Agent, F. W. PRESTON, Esq., has sent the papers to the Secretary of State for his attention.

General Walker Before the United States District Court.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Feb. 2.

General WALKER appeared yesterday before Hon. T. H. MCCALEB, U. S. District Judge of this District, and stated that having been bound over to appear before his Court, he desired to make his appearance and ascertain whether there was any charge against him. The Judge stated that the Jury had ignored the bill against Gen WALKER, and therefore there was no accusation against him.

Gen. WALKER remarked that the President had brought an accusation publicly, and he desired an investigation and trial before the Court and Jury in order to know who the true criminals were; and for this purpose he was willing to waive the finding of a bill and go before the Court on any indictment the District-Attorney might draw. The Judge said he would communicate the fact to the District Attorney. So much for Gen. WALKER'S appearance in Court to invite his accusers to an investigation.

Very soon after this the District-Attorney was informed of what had occurred in Court, and was asked to comply with Gen. WALKER'S request. This he declined to do, saying, in the spirit of an obedient and exemplary officer who holds the Federal appointing power in eminent reverence, that he would do nothing further in the matter until he had heard from the President in regard to it.

It is evident from this and previous occurrences that the Administration desires anything else but an investigation of Gen. WALKER'S case. It is true a show of zeal was made in arresting him at Mobile, and afterwards laying a bill against him before the Grand Jury, which was ignored. But the intent, we have no doubt, was not to bring Gen. WALKER to a trial, but really to get a pretext for not prosecuting to a final investigation in the refusal of the Grand Jury to find a true bill.

The late Steamboat Disaster on the Mississippi—A Dreadful Loss of Life.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* contains the following dispatch:

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5.—The steamer *Col. Crossman*, Capt. J. CHEEVER, bound from New-Orleans for St. Louis, with a cargo of about four hundred tons of groceries, and two hundred passengers, was entirely consumed by fire, on Thursday night, 4th inst. at 9 o'clock, in the Mississippi River, a short distance below New-Madrid, Missouri. From twenty to fifty lives are reported lost, and one hundred and twenty-five saved. One of the survivors states the fire was caused by the bursting of the "doctor" boiler. The wreck drifted on a bar below New-Madrid, where it grounded, and burned to the water's edge. Capt. CHEEVER, the mate, and five ladies are among those saved.

The loss of the boat and cargo will exceed $60,000

The *Crossman* was built at Cincinnati one year ago, having left there for the Missouri River on the 17th of February, 1857. She cost $10,000, and is owned by Capt. J. CHEEVER, her commander, Capt. WEAVER, the clerk, and Capt. PAT. YORK, all of St. Louis. She was probably insured in Pittsburg and St. Louis for $20,000. She was constructed expressly for the Missouri River, and one of he finest packets in the trade.

FRANK SMITH, Clerk Steamer *Southerner*.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of Saturday evening says:

The *Col. Crossman* was one of a number of boats built by MORTON & Co., of Cincinnati, in the winter of 1855, and was intended to form one of a line of packets to ply on the Missouri. She was a first-class boat in every respect, of four hundred tons burden, and made her first trip in the month of April, 1857. She cost in the neighborhood of $40,000.

There was some insurance on the boat in this city, but as insurance never covers loss occasioned by or consequent on explosions, it cannot be recovered. She was owned by a company in St. Louis.

Alleged Frauds in the Comptroller's Office.

Affidavit of the Comptroller—J. B. Smith Before the Recorder—Testimony of A. S. Cady.

The People, on the complaint of A. C. Flagg vs. James B. Smith and John Fitzpatrick.—Mr. J. B. Smith and John Fitzpatrick, who are, on affidavit of the Comptroller, held responsible for some of the errors in the Finance Department, appeared before the Recorder yesterday afternoon for examination. Mr. John Graham appeared as Counsel for Mr. Smith, whose case was on; and Ex-Judge Whiting, acting for the District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution. Although the late discoveries in the Finance Department have caused considerable excitement among the City tax-payers and the community generally, there was not a large number of spectators in Court. Those present were mostly contractors and persons holding situations in the several Departments of the City Government. Mr. Devlin, Ex-Councilman Barney, and Mr. Taylor, of the Assessments Bureau, were among the number. The following is the affidavit of the Comptroller, which forms the ground for the proceedings against Mr. Smith:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that on or about the 7th day of August, 1856, the Mayor, Aldermen and Comonalty of the City of New-York, being a Municipal Corporation, entered into a contract in writing with one Conklin Sharp, whereby the said Sharp agreed with the said Corporation, to furnish all the materials and labor to pave Forty-ninth-street, from the Sixth-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, according to certain specifications referred to in the said contract.

That the said Corporation agreed to pay for the said work twenty-five cents per square foot for bridge stones and thirty-six cents per square yard for paving; and as deponent verily believes, no other sum for any works, under the said contract, was mentioned therein.

That after the making of the said contract, as this deponent has been informed and believes, the said contract was assigned to one John Fitzpatrick, which was filed in the Street Commissioner's Office, on or about the 17th day of November, 1856; that said Fitzpatrick afterwards assigned the said contract, or the moneys to become due thereon, to the Bowery Bank, which assignment was filed in said Street Commissioner's Office, or notice thereof given at said office, on or about the 16th day of March, 1857.

That said Bowery Bank, afterwards by its receiver, as deponent is informed and believes, reassigned or released the said contract to the said John Fitzpatrick; that on or about the 9th day of July, Charles McNeil, Jacob N. Oakley and W. A. Dooly, Deputy Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, ascertained the amount to be paid for the work done under said contract, to be the sum of $2,823 10, which sum, with Surveyor's fees, inspecting, advertising, assessing and collecting, amounts to $449 09, were assessed by them upon the owners of property to be benefited, or supposed to be benefited, by the said work.

That said assessment was confirmed by the said Common Council, and was approved by the Mayor, on the 13th day of October last, and Joseph R. Taylor was appointed to collect the same.

That by law, in cases where such assessments exceed ten thousand dollars, the said corporation is authorized to pay the contractor or to issue bonds for the payment thereof, in anticipation of the collection thereof from the property owners upon whom such expenses may be assessed.

That one James B. Smith, a clerk in the Finance Department of the said City, of which deponent is the head, having in charge the making up of the claims of contractors with the Corporation, on or about the 23d of November last, made up the amount due to the said Fitzpatrick, under the said contract, at the sum of $12,923 10, instead of the true sum, $2,823 10, and handed the same to deponent who directed the bond-clerk to make out a bond or bonds for that amount, and so to pay the same to the said John Fitzpatrick; that in making out bonds at the office, they are issued only in even hundreds, the fractional parts being paid in cash by a check upon the Chamberlain. That accordingly three bonds were made out bearing date the 23d day of November, two for $5,000 each and one for $2,800, and the balance, $23 10, was paid by a warrant upon the Chamberlain, payable to the order of the said John Fitzpatrick.

That the said bonds were numbered 71 for $5,000, 72 for $5,000, and 73 for $2,800, and were duly executed by the proper officers, according to law and delivered.

That afterwards the said John Fitzpatrick assigned said bond 71 to Charles Devlin, as appears by an indorsement on the said Bond, and delivered the said warrant to him, as also appears by an indorsement on the said warrant for the difference. That the said bond No. 71 was afterwards assigned to Hawley and Bradford, by the said Charles Devlin, and by the a assigned to Jacob A. Robertson, who surrendered the same and took out a new bond therefor. Deponent saith he is ignorant as to the other two bonds, whether held by the said Fitzpatrick, or passed away by him to some other person. That deponent has been informed and believes the said Charles Devlin was interested in the said contract, or the work done under it.

Deponent further saith that he has recently discovered, by an examination of his books and those kept by the said Smith, and comparing the entries of said Smith with the original assessment, it appears that the original entry was properly made and of the right amount, as the deponent believes, and that the figure one (1) was afterwards placed before it in the entry upon the ledger, but how this was, deponent cannot state with any absolute certainty.

Deponent saith that in all such cases the bond or bonds are made out for the whole sum, or in such amounts as the parties to whom the same are to be paid desire; but whether the said Fitzpatrick or his clerk Brannigan, to whom the said bond and warrant were delivered for the said Fitzpatrick, desired the same to be in different bonds, deponent cannot state.

Deponent saith that the said Corporation, by the said acting and doings of the said Smith and the said Fitzpatrick, have been cheated and defrauded out of $10,000, represented by the said bonds, Nos. 71, 72 and 73.

Deponent further saith that he verily believes the said Fitzpatrick conspired with the said Smith, to cheat and defraud the said Corporation out of the said sum of $10,000—that the difference between the real amount to be paid to said Fitzpatrick under the said contract, and the sum so paid in manner aforesaid is so great, that in the judgment of this deponent, he must have known that the Corporation would be defrauded to that amount.

Deponent therefore pays process against the said Smith and Fitzpatrick, and that they may be dealt with according to law. A. C. FLAGG.

Sworn to before me this 25th January, 1858.

A. S. CADY, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Artimus S. Cady was the first witness called. He was examined for the prosecution by Judge Whiting. He said—I am Deputy-Comptroller; I was clerk for the Comptroller, for two years and more, previous to last December; I had particular charge of the assessments; the accounts of the office were usually made up by vouchers from the different Departments of the City Government; the vouchers come to the office and are made up there.

Q.—Do you know Mr. John Fitzpatrick? A.—I do not.

A ledger was now shown witness, who said, The ledger now shown me was kept with special reference to the contracts under the Street Department. The abstract pointed out to him, he said, apeared to be in the handwriting of Mr. Smith. It concerned the paving of Forty-Ninth-street, between the Sixth and Eighth avenues. The total amount, including inspection, surveying, advertising, assessing and collecting, is $13,272 10. Signed J. R. Taylor, Collector, and confirmed October 30, 1857.

Q.—Is there any entry on the credit side? A.—There is not.

Q.—Under whose direction are the assessment bonds made up? A.—The Comptroller's; it also appeared on the ledger that the bonds named had been assigned by C. Sharp to John Fitzpatrick and by him to the Bowery Bank; they were for 5 years, at 7 per cent., dated Nov. 23, 1857, and signed J. B. Smith.

Q.—What is the amount on the assessment roll? A.—$2,823 10; expenses $146 85.

Q.—Are you able to determine whether the figure "1" before the "2" was made at the first entry. A.—I am not, of my own knowledge; from observation I think it was not.

Q.—What are your reasons for that belief. A.—The figure "1" is written in darker ink than the other figures.

Q.—Are they written by the same hand? A.—Perhaps so, I cannot tell.

Q.—Have you got a receipt for the payment? A.—I have.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham—Mr. Cady, how long have you been in the Comptroller's office? A.—Five years.

Q.—What is the nature of your situation there? A.—I am Clerk to the Comptroller. I do the general duties of the office.

Q.—By whom were you appointed? A.—By the Comptroller and the Board of Aldermen; I exercise supervision in the office by the direction of the Comptroller; I keep the records of the office, title-papers, &c.

Q.—Where are those records and title-papers kept? A.—They are in the office of the Comptroller; a portion of them—the more valuable portion, such as copies of deeds, grants, &c.—are kept in the safe. The vouchers upon which payments are made are filed away in different rooms of the office.

Q.—How many rooms are there in the office? A.—There were three bureaus—the Collector of City Revenue, the Clerk of Arrears, and the Auditing Bureau.

Q.—To which Department did that ledger (the one produced) belong. A.—To the Auditing Bureau.

Q.—Was Mr. Smith's salary paid in that Bureau? A.—No; his salary was paid from the Bureau of Arrears.

Q.—Who appointed Mr. Smith? A.—He was appointed by the Comptroller.

Q.—What were his duties? A.—He did a portion of the duty of the Auditing Bureau; his duties were mostly confined to that Department.

Q.—Were there any clerks in the office beside him? A.—Yes, there were eight or nine; Mr. Smith's particular duty related to assessment contracts; that was among his first duties.

Q.—Do you not know that his first duty was to bring up some books that had laid behind some years? A.—I do not, but I have understood that the assessment ledger had run behind several years.

Q.—Can you give any idea of the channels through which the assessment lists came to your office? A.—I cannot. The law requires them to be kept in the Street Commissioner's office.

Q.—By whom were those books kept in 1853? A.—By Mr. Van Tine, the assistant auditor.

Q.—Was there not an assistant auditor named Beach, who had some connection with those books? A.—There was.

Q.—When the office was closed where was that ledger usually placed? A.—In the book-case at the side of the room.

Q.—Was it placed there every night? A.—I do not know that it was.

Q.—Was there any lock and key to that book-case? A.—I don't think there was.

Q.—Do you ever remember to have seen it locked? A.—I do not.

Q.—At what hour was the office first opened in the morning? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Have you ever been the first person there? A.—I have not to my recollection.

Q.—Were you the last person there at night? A.—No; I left the office before the messenger locked it up.

Q.—Who was that messenger? A.—Mr. Upton.

Q.—Where did he put the key? A.—I do not know; Mr. Smith had charge of it.

Q.—Do you not know of any other person who had charge of them besides Mr. Smith? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did not Mr. Smith's duties bring him in communication with other books besides that ledger? A.—Yes; a daily journal and several ledgers.

Q. How many ways were there to reach the room in which Smith was? A.—Only one; by going through the middle room.

Q.—What were the means of access to the middle room? A.—The door from the outside led into it.

Q.—Where were the Comptroller's apartments? A.—In the second story of the Hall of Records.

Q.—How early and how late have you found the office open? A.—During Smith's term I have found it open as early as 9 o'clock, and as late as between 4 and 5 in the afternoon; sometimes later.

Q.—Do not a great many persons visit that office during the day? A.—Yes, a great many.

Q.—How many, on an average? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Have you ever seen any strangers looking over these ledgers? A.—I do not recollect having seen any.

Q.—Was there anything to prevent them coming in and looking over them? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mr. Smith complain of the facility of access to the ledgers? A.—I never did.

Q.—By whom was the body of the receipt signed? A.—By Mr. Fitzpatrick through John Brannegan.

Q.—Is the receipt in Mr. Smith's handwriting? A.—I think it is.

Q.—You think it is—are you positive whether it is or not? A.—I am quite certain.

The testimony of this witness was closed here, and the further hearing was postponed to Thursday next, at 3½ P. M.

The Democratic General Committee.

At a meeting of the General Committee held last evening, JOSIAH W. BROWN in the Chair, it was resolved, on motion of EMANUEL B. HART, that a standing Committee of one member of the General Committee from each Ward be appointed by the Chair to investigate all alleged frauds at primary elections and nominations, and to inquire into the existence of secret organizations injurious to the harmony of the party, and otherwise to study its best organization. Resolutions concerning the course of the Administration on the Lecompton Constitution were offered by WM. D. KENNEDY, and adopted. They approve the President's Message and course on the Kansas question, and indorse all that the friends of the Lecompton Constitution have attempted in Congress—agree that under that Constitution it would be entirely feasible for a majority to alter and amend any of its provisions, in defiance of any prohibitions in the Constitution—eulogize the behavior of New-York Democrats in Congress, stigmatize all election frauds as detestable, and tender new assurances that the New-York Democracy will always demand and sustain the admission into the Union of any State which seeks it with a proper organization and Constitution, without reference to the exclusion or allowance of Slavery. After appointing a Committee to get up a public meeting to indorse Mr. BUCHANAN, the Committee adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

FORGERIES BY AN OLD MAN.—Thomas S. Whittaker, *alias* Wm. Brown, a man nearly 70 years of age, formerly a prosperous down-town merchant, but who failed some time ago, was arrested yesterday by Captain Weed, of the Second Ward, charged with forging the signatures of various merchants of the City upon checks upon different banks. The checks were each for the sum of $15 41. He passed several of the checks at different stores, till it was finally discovered that he was dealing in forged paper. The age and gentlemanly appearance of the accused, and his acquaintance with most of those to whom he offered the forged checks, enabled him to impose upon them so successfully. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Court, and committed for trial in default of bail.

DECEPTION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—Moses Wile, a seaman, was arrested yesterday upon complaint of the officers of the Mechanics and Traders Savings Bank, No. 402 Grand-street, charging him with making a false entry in his bank book. The accused deposited $25 in the Bank, but made an entry in his book of $250, which was discovered on his making a second deposit of $200. The accused stated that after depositing $25 he pasted the leaves together containing the entry and made an entry of $250 to make his wife believe that he had deposited this amount. His object in deceiving his wife was to send $200 to his relations in Germany, which his wife was opposed to his doing. The bank officers gave credit to Wile's statement, and expressed regret at his arrest.

DRIVING WITHOUT A LICENSE.—James McKibben was arrested yesterday, charged with driving a hack without a license. He was taken before Marshal Stevens, at the Mayor's office, and fined $5, which he promptly paid. Four Irish laborers were found yesterday in the upper part of the City, driving dirt carts, neither having a license. They were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court and fined $2 each. One of them being unable to pay the fine, his horse and cart were sent to the pound till the money should be forthcoming.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—A peddlar, giving his name as John Levy Allen, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch worth $50, belonging to Jonathan Raveil, residing at the "Five Point's Mission House." The property was found in the possession of the accused, and he was locked up in the Tombs to answer.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—A man named John R. Cort was arrested in this City yesterday, charged with having run away from Rochester, N. Y., where he was charged with obtaining goods by false pretences. He was taken back to Rochester to answer the charge.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A BLIND MAN.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 96 Ridge-street, upon the body of PHILIP GROMPORT, a German, twenty-four years of age, who committed suicide, late Monday night, by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased was blind, and for several months had been drinking to excess. At 11 o'clock at night he appeared to be in excellent spirits; but half an hour afterwards was found lying at the bottom of a flight of stairs with his throat cut. His friends can assign no cause for the act. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by suicide by cutting his throat with a razor."

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CONNERY, at No. 19 Clinton-street, upon the body of JOHN STOKEL, a child a year and a half old, who died from being burned, his clothes having taken fire from the stove. The mother went out of the room for a few moments, and on her return found the child's clothes on fire. A verdict of "Accidental death by burns" was rendered.

FATAL FALL ON SHIPBOARD.—HENRY MALLOY, a laborer, 23 years of age, while at work yesterday on a ship lying at the foot of Ninth-street, East River, slipped and fell into the lower hold. He died in a few minutes after being taken up. The body was taken to his late residence, No. 326 East Thirteenth-street, where an inquest will be held to-day.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For allmanufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Gold Watches,**
of all descriptions,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
for sale low by G. C ALLEN,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ **Removal.**—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

YOU'VE GOT NO BEARD—THEN YOU MUST use my ONGUENT. It is the only thing that will force the Beard to grow. As for the Hair, its effect is perfectly astounding. It has stood the test of 6 years. Price $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 283½ Spruce-st., below William; HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

NICHOLL—REYNOLDS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Thos. I. Sawyer, D. D., Mr. GEO. R. NICHOLL to Miss AMELIA REYNOLDS, daughter of Harvey Reynolds, Esq., all of this City.

RALOH—MELVILLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at the Sheecker-st. Church, by Rev. Wm. S. Balch, WM. DELOS BALCH to ELLEN MELVINA MELVILLE, eldest daughter of Henry R. Melville all of this City.

MELVILLE—SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 8, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Wm Frost, HENRY B. MELVILLE to SARAH K. SEYMOUR, both of this City.

HENDERSON—HOWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Price, WILLIAM HENDERSON to L. ANNA, eldest daughter of William C. Howell Esq., all of this City.

CHAMBERS—THOM.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, by Rev. William Berrian, Mr. I. P. CHAMBERS to Miss LIZZIE D. THOM, daughter of the late Capt. Alexander Thom, all of Boston.

MOCHEFORT—MCCOARD.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Mr. Foster, JULES MOCHEFORT and AGNES M. MCCOARD, both of this City.

MOTT—FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 8, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, DAVID MOTT, of Mount Vernon, Canada West, to ADELAIDE C., daughter of William Fowler, of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

VEYRASSAT.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, Mrs. RAZIA S. VEYRASSAT, eldest daughter of Enos H. and Eliza M. Weed, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 167 Monroe-st., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

WOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, DORCAS M., daughter of David Wood, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 156 Wooster-st., on Thursday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TATE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness of 3 years, MARGARET THOMAS, widow of the late Robert Tate, aged 62 years and 9 months.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of her grandson, John Rauld, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 164 8th-st.

THURSTON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 8, at the residence of her nephew Rev. G. Thurston Bedell, PHEBE WATSON THURSTON, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, This (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, punctually, without further notice.

LYON.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, DAVID D. LYON, Sexton of Trinity Church, aged 43 years, 10 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Trinity Church, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

BANKS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 9, of consumption, at the residence of her uncle, Sheldon Smith, LIZZIE BANKS, in the 23d year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Friday morning, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock, from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.

ROSCOE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 9, LETITIA P. ROSCOE, aged 68 years.

Her remains will be taken to Trenton, N. J., for interment.

☞ Trenton, N. J., papers please copy.

HUNTINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, IRA C. HUNTINGTON of the late firm of Edwards & Huntington.

Funeral on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late resid

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 10, 1858,
The successful four act great moral Drama, entitled
WHITE LIES.

Camille	Mr. Jordan	Dard	Mr. Jefferson
Raynal	Mr. Wheatleigh	Perrin	Mr. Duncan
Riviere	Mr. Stoddart	La Croix	Mr. Peters
Josephine de Beaurepaire			Miss Laura Keene
Laure	Miss Thompson	Baroness	Miss Wells

Peals of laughter on each representation, greet
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.

Mad Meddlenot, (with songs, dances, &c.)			Mr. Jefferson
Damme	Mr. Barnett	Beaumanter	Mr. Peters
Gasser	Mr. Duncan	Polly Ann	Miss Manners
Widow Meddlenot	Miss Wells	Mad. Dishability	Mrs. Stod'rt

Due notice will be given of the next representation of
THE COURIER OF LYONS.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7¼, precisely.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, Mr. JEFFERSON'S FIRST BENEFIT, when a great bill will be provided.
Box sheet now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Last but one of the SOCIAL FESTIVITIES for ladies and children.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 10, 1858.
To-night,
EXCELSIOR,
DAN RICES' GREAT SHOW
closes most positively on SATURDAY, 13th inst., as arrangements have been made by the agents for opening
WELCH'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst. Therefore, the lovers of Equestrian arena must avail themselves of the
LAST REMAINING OPPORTUNITIES
for seeing this GREAT COMBINATION.
On FRIDAY—Complimentary benefit to
DAN RICE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the thrilling Drama of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
Rip Van Winkle ..... Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
To be followed by the Grand Local Drama of
A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit ..... 12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 10,
Will be acted the Tragedy of
HAMLET.
After which, the new Drama, entitled
MINISTER OF POLICE.
To conclude with the
SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 10.
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE.
THE GREAT EATON STONE.
BALLET DE FLEUR.
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
Notice.—CINDERELLA will be performed only on every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1½, performances commence at 2 o'clock.

N. Y. AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION'S
Second Miscellaneous Concert of the third Season, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.
Mrs. Clara M. Brinkerhoff, Miss Fanny Stockton, Mr. Henry Cooper, (late violinist to H. B. M. Victoria, Queen of England,) Richard Hoffman, Pianist; Mr. Caudide Barta, pianist; Mr. W. A. King and Dr. Chas. Guilmette, Basso. Messrs. Simon (violinist) and Bergner (violoncellist) will also appear, and the full Chorus of the Association. Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at HALL'S, FIRTH & PONDS, BREUSING'S, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', and SCHUBERTH'S Music Stores, Nos. 239, 547 and 701 Broadway, and No. 98 Spring-st.
N. B.—Rehearsal at Dodworth's, as appointed.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 10, 1858.
The Great Ethiopian Comedian and Wit, EPH. HORN, J. MILLIGAN, BISHOP and WAYNE BUCKLEY, will appear at the same time, together with FIVE GREAT STARS.
POWER OF MUSIC.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Elatingly triumphant success of the new and thoroughly American Drama, entitled PIONEER PATRIOT; or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, now in the 3d WEEK of its performance to house-overflowing and applause-bestowing audiences, numbering SEVERAL THOUSANDS ON EVERY OCCASION, announces for elegant and finished repetition THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the characters in it being thus ably presented: Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL; CARLTON H. WATKINS as NEGRO JOCKO! The Grand Aquarium FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

MISS HATTIE ANDEM'S
GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858, at MOZART HALL, on which occasion she will be assisted by MR HENRY COOPER, the celebrated English violinist, and other artistes.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READING.—LODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 BROADWAY.—Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of TWELFTH NIGHT, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at the above saloon, at 8 o'clock.
This Reading will close the course.
Tickets $1 each, may be had at Messrs. Francis', Crowell's and Christern's bookstores, Wm. Hall & Son's music store, also of Mr. C. W. Pelman, No. 107 East 16th-st., and at the door.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
Concert will be given at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock, by Miss SMITH, Mrs. BRADMAN, Messrs. BROCK, GILLESPIE and others, assisted by the Æolian Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. ROBERT ELDER. Tickets of admission, 25 cents; to be obtained of A. SWAYNE, Citizen's Bank, No. 58 Bowery; Mrs. SARAH CUNNINGHAM, No. 246 Bowery; J. B. & G. FRANKLIN, D. No. 324 Grand-st.; and SIBELL'S, corner of Nassau and Wall sts., or at the door on the evening of the Concert.

LOLA MONTEZ WILL GIVE HER CELEBRATED lecture on GALLANTRY at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10. Admission 50 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BALLS.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL WILL BE GIVEN AT the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. The Committee have made arrangements to insure the most brilliant ball ever given at the Academy. The decorations will be novel and magnificent, the music grand and original, furnished by Dodworth, with his two bands of 100 musicians. The supper department will be under the control of the celebrated caterer, J. Myers. Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at the music stores and principal hotels.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—PARTIES HOLDING tickets for the ball are informed that the doors of the Academy will be opened at 7½, and the dancing commence at 9 o'clock.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—GENTLEMEN CONnected with the military who propose attending the ball, are respectfully requested by the Committee to appear in their uniform.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SWORD AND TRUMPET.
Firemen and Soldiers, a Trumpet and Sword,
Such as heroes should grace, and Dame Fortune award,
In the window of windows, where RANNEY displays
Splendid books and bright gems to the popular gaze,
A central attraction to crowds, you may see
At the Broadway Gift-Book House—'tis TWO NINETY-FIVE,
Yours.
These gifts are for warriors (or equal their claims)
The City's defenders from foemen and flames.
And the hand lo each forces that most books bear away,
Will snatch the rich prize from all rivals away.
Then let armory and engine house send forth their crowd,
And three cheers for the victors, long, hearty and loud!
A gift, valuable for its utility or beauty, worth from 25 cents to $200, is presented with every book purchased at the American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway. The Sword and Trumpet are Extra Gifts.
Descriptive catalogues sent free to all.
Address A. RANNEY, Agent,
No. 293 Broadway.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
Envelopes.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Borden's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best ever offered.
Wrapping Papers.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Poke, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.
Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable. MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 173 AND 175 HUDSON-ST., near St. John's Park; gentlemen and their wives, also three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at a reduced price.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic-st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman is desirous of obtaining board for himself and lady in a private family; would prefer there being no other boarders. Terms must be moderate and location pleasant, not more than ten minutes' walk from one of the Ferries. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,407 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO CHOICE front rooms, adjoining, on the second floor, with full or partial board, in a private family; first-class house and desirable location; very best reference given and required. Terms reasonable and immediate possession. Address, PRIVATE BOARD, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A gentleman of good habits, in a quiet family where there are but few or no other boarders. Address Box No. 2,274 New-York Post-Office, giving name of parties and situation of house, and price of board for a large-size room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

TO LET—TWO FINE LARGE ROOMS, WITH board, at No. 103 Hudson-st., front of the park. Gas and bath in the house.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING.—It will be seen from the following call, signed by several of the most prominent Democrats in the City, that an Anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting is to be held at the Academy of Music, on FRIDAY EVENING next. We understand that Hon. F. P. STANTON will address the meeting:
The citizens of New-York, who are opposed to forcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution of government which they have rejected, and who desire to save the National Democratic Party from complicity in the frauds by which the Lecompton Constitution is sustained, are invited to attend a public meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on FRIDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock, to protest against the acceptance of that Constitution by Congress.
GEORGE BANCROFT,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
GEORGE DOUGLAS,
OLIVER DE FORREST GRANT,
GEORGE FORREST,
JAMES E. COOLEY,
GEO. B. BUTLER, and others.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Pupils charity exhibition in aid of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will take place at Hope Chapel, (large room,) No. 118 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1858. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the bookstores corner of 4th and 8th sts., Broadway.
EDWARD RUSSELL,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.
P. S.—The above exhibition has been prepared by extra labor on the part of the pupils, with the concurrence and under the care of their instructors.
G. W. CLARKE, } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, }

ANNIVERSARY AND TEA FESTIVAL of the Samuel Band of Hope and of the New-York Band of Hope Association, will be held at the Eastern Congregational Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. His Honor the Mayor will preside. Addresses may be expected from Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Brooklyn; JONATHAN REVELL, Esq. and others. Public exercise in the Church at 8 o'clock. Admittance free.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 7 P. M. Subject—*Steam Engine and Cut-off.* This important question was discussed in part at the last meeting. We invite our most talented Engineers to give us their science and experience on it. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election for Trustees and Standing Committees for the ensuing year, will be held at the rooms of the Institute on THURSDAY NEXT, 11th inst. The polls will be opened at 3 P. M. and close at 7 P. M. By order of the Trustees.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

LIGHT GUARD ARMORY, LAFAYETTE HALL.—A special meeting of this corps will be held on the floor of the Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8½ o'clock.
C. C. GARDINER, Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

KNOW THYSELF—FIRST LECTURE FREE.—Subsequent Public Lectures 12½ cents.—Scientific and useful entertainment for Ladies and Gentlemen.—Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, Health and Disease, the causes which Destroy Health and the way to Preserve it, how to Invigorate the System, Prolong Life, &c., &c., at the Brooklyn Institute, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 10, 12, 15, 17 and 19, by H. A. ARCHER, M. D.
To the Ladies of Brooklyn and vicinity: H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Physician and proprietor of the Meriden Water Cure and Medical Institute, Meriden, Conn., and popular Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Diseases of Women and Children, will deliver a course of Medical and Anatomical Lectures to the Ladies of the city of Brooklyn, on the AFTERNOONS of THURSDAY, FRIDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 12, 16 and 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Brooklyn Institute. Admission 25 cents to each lecture.
These lectures will be amply illustrated by Manikins, Models, Charts, &c., all of the best French manufacture, which have been imported at great expense.

PROFESSOR HOWARD CROSBY, OF THE New-York University, will deliver the Third of the Lee-avenue Course of Five Lectures, in the Lee-avenue Church, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Benevolent Society, TO NIGHT, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Literature.*

WILLIAMSBURG.—LAST OF GRACE CHURCH LECTURES.—Subject: *The Chinese*, by Rev E. A. WARBURN, of Hartford, in Washington Hall, corner of South 7th and 4th sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th inst. Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, at the door.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SUCCESSFUL DRUG AND MEDICINE house wish to dispose of their stock and good will, one of the partners desiring to go abroad. Their books show a net gain of over $25,000 per year, and to any one who can give security (no cash required) this is a chance to enter upon an established business in which the sum required can be more than made in one year. Address U. B., with references, box No. 3,531 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A GERMAN IMPORTING AND commission house, a person thoroughly acquainted with the import and export trade. He must be a good judge of goods. One well qualified for the business, and can come well recommended, may expect liberal terms. All communications strictly confidential. Address, with real name and reference, IMPORTERS, *Times* office.

TO GROCERS.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST family groceries in 2d-av.: stock, fixtures, lease, horse, wagon, &c. The store is on a corner, in the very best location for a large and good trade. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED—(EITHER SPECIAL OR active) with a capital of from $10,000 to $20,000, in a well-established manufacturing and wholesale business. The customers are the fancy goods jobbers of our principal cities. Address, with real name and residence, H. F., Box No. 162 Post-Office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD CASH business (an industrious enterprising man with a small capital can buy a one-half interest in a lucrative business that has been established for two years. Inquire at No. 304 Broadway, room No. 8, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

VALUABLE MEDICAL RECEIPTS FOR sale, or a partner wanted to sell wholesale and retail. Apply to WHEELER & CO., No. 334 Broadway, room 13.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY MORNING, on leaving Dr. Hatfield's Church, on 8th-av., a MEDALLION MOSAIC BRACELET, being highly valued as a gift. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at R BARKLEY'S, No. 226 West 23d-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, A VALUABLE BRACELET, in going from St. Bartholomew's Church in Lafayette-place, through Great Jones-st. to Broadway, through Broadway to Bleecker and Bleecker to the 1st-av. It is valued as the gift of a deceased mother. If left with B. L. YATES & CO., No. 639 Broadway, a suitable reward will be given.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 7,409, DATED FEB. 1, 1858, for 260 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad stock, in name of Thomas Watson. The public are notified not to negotiate the above named certificate. Application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate.
READ & LATHROP.

STOPPED—SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN, A SILver plate. Apply to W. SIMPSON & CO., No. 121 Bowery.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced and most competent woman; is a good thorough cook, excellent washer and ironer; will be found perfectly willing and obliging; one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Ladies in want of a steady and most reliable servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED WOMEN, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as cook and laundress, does up linens in style, understands meats and poultry, baking; wages $7 a month. Also, a competent waitress, does fine washing and ironing, or family sewing; wages $6. Call or address No. 716 East 33d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH LADY to teach children the French language or to be ladies' companion, and would have no objection to make herself useful in the family. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., South Brooklyn, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid; has lived 4 years in her last place; can produce the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 1,060 Broadway, near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, intelligent American lady, wishes a situation to attend store of any kind; or as a dressmaker and seamstress; compensation no object; no objection to leave the City; address M. J. R., No. 24 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 186 Varick-st., corner of King.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; OR as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; call at No. 148 16th-st., west side of 7th-av., in the rear; to be seen till suited.

WANTED.—ANY INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY desiring the companionship of a young English lady who is willing to make herself generally useful, may secure same across, with satisfactory references, by addressing N. D., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and to assist at washing and ironing; best City reference given; apply at No. 77 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, THE WORK of a number of private families by the day; she thoroughly understands dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No. 71 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl that is a good cook and would assist in the washing. Call at No. 122 West 35th st., in the rear of the marble shop. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as pastry cook in a hotel, or cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference. Inquire at No. 137 6th-av., in the furniture store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 53 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG lady, a situation as saleswoman in a fancy store; has no objection to go South. Call at, or address Miss JANE, No. 32 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference; call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and waiter, or would take care of children; can do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen until engaged at No. 44 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first rate cook, and thoroughly understands her business. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 115 East 28th-st., second floor back; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and to do sewing; no objection to assist with children; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active man; has good City reference which will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. A note, addressed P. C., No. 719 Broadway, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country by two very experienced girls with good City reference, one as a good cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

SEVEN ITALIAN MUSICIANS, LATELY arrived, wish to find suitable situations. They would not object to being employed for soirées, balls &c. Managers of theatres would find it to their great interest to employ them, as they are all first-rate musicians and violinists, who play also other instruments, and have a professional director among them and all the requisite complements. Address No. 166 York-st., Brooklyn, for eight days.

FARMER.—A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED REFERences as to his capability and honesty desires a place; he understands farming in all its various branches, vegetable gardening and the care of cattle in their different stages of disease; distance or location no object; a good place required, as the advertiser is a thorough-going man. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

CALIFORNIA.—A MIDDLE-AGED, INTELLIgent American woman, who wishes to go to California, would be glad to go as a help, nurse or assistant to a family. Can give the best of reference as to character, efficiency, &c. Inquire of Rev. S. BAYLISS, No. 5 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 1,856, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent, wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. References exchanged. Address Mrs D. H., Box No. 2,768 General Post Office, giving genuine name and location.

TO LAWYERS.—A COMPETENT LAW-CLERK who is familiar with the French, Spanish and German languages, wishes to change his situation. References satisfactory. Address S. D. S., *Times* Office.

MRS. YORKSTONE, LATE SUPERINTENDENT of the Employment Office Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, begs to announce to the ladies of New-York and surrounding country that she has removed to those commodious premises No. 26 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, where they can be suited with domestics of good character in every branch of household employment. Also, coachmen, valets, waiters, &c.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR good faithful girls, at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FARMER OR OVERSEER, SINGLE preferred, to take charge of a farm and highly-improved grounds, ten miles from the City; must have the highest testimonials for capacity and character, and be able to earn liberal pay. Applicants should state full particulars and references; also, if they have had more than ordinary experience in the management and training of horses. Address FARMER AND OVERSEER, New York *Times* office. No 138 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO DO the general housework of a small family; one who can sew preferred. A person desiring such a situation, who can appreciate a good home and kind treatment, can address E. C. S., Chatham-square Post-Office, giving her address, with reference. American, English or Scotch only need apply.

WANTED.—AN HONEST AMERICAN BOY, NOT over 15 years of age, of steady habits, good education, and living with his parents in New-York City, may hear of a situation in a wholesale book house, by addressing a line to Box No. 4,111 Post-Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; none but those who are fully competent, and with the best recommendations, need apply. Call between the hours of 9 and 11, at No. 9 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY OFFICE BOY, WHO is willing to work and be obliging. He must be able to write pretty well. Apply, after 9 o'clock, at No 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, UNMARRIED man to act as shipping and entry clerk in a large manufactory in Brooklyn. A Scotchman preferred. Address Box No. 2,911 in handwriting of applicant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXperienced, well-informed and highly respectable Protestant girl, as child's nurse, chambermaid or waitress: will be found efficient in her duties, respectful in her manners. Naturally fond and attentive with children: has excellent testimonials from gentlemen's families where she has served. Inquire for ELIZA at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended. The advertiser is a Protestant. Any commands for B. H., at the office of this paper, or at No. 10 Amity-place, will meet with prompt attention. Can be seen for three days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED girl, a situation as competent meat and pastry cook; makes the best of bread, pies and cakes of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; also, a neat, willing Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; would do fine washing and ironing. Both have the best of reference; would go the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as experienced nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby, and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, in the rear of No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress in a private family; is a good dressmaker and willing to assist in chamberwork or make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a respectable home. Apply, for two days, at No. 16 Grand-st. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment either as coachman or farmer; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses and all kinds of farm work; can produce the most satisfactory reference from his last employer; no objection to any part of the country. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do general house work in a small private family. The best City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 446 Greenwich-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Call at Morris' grocery, corner 12th-st., and University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry. Good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 36 Hamersley-st. No objection to the country.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A COSTLY PIANO FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Made by J. & C. Fisher, is most magnificently finished throughout, elegant carved rosewood case, richly finished, with four round corners, back same as the front; beautiful full tone and full 7-octave, scalloped keys, richly inlaid, having their full warrantee; is nearly new and perfect. Cost $400; price $240. A most absolute bargain. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front-street, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Catherine Ferries, after 7 A. M., for two days.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $195, NEARly new, rosewood, 7-octaves, round corners, carved lyre, circular scale; full rich tone, scalloped keys, made by the first city makers, to whom reference will be given. Apply at the advertiser's residence, No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, 82 Wall-st., Brooklyn. Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above and a second-hand Piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID 7 OCTAVE Grosewood piano, elegant case, fine, brilliant tone, metallic frame, made by a superior maker and warranted; cost $450, been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 55 Bedford-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HALF-A-YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH GRATIS!
The Instruction Book $1, is the only expense for the whole Course of 26 Lessons, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway. Lessons every THURSDAY EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock. N. B.—Tickets and books to be had every day at the above address.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway. We are prepared to supply schools, academies and colleges with competent teachers, tutors and professors of every department, literature, fine arts and science; families with tutors and governesses; schools with books, pupils, &c; and teachers with desirable engagements. Principals will please forward their circulars for the inspection of patrons, &c. Schools bought and sold on commission. Boarding and day schools for sale. Wanted, several teachers for the South.
SMITH & BOYD.

SCHOOL AGENCY—AT CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park row, New York. All services in this department, with teachers, school-officers, &c., such as obtaining teachers for schools and situations in schools for teachers, will be performed by the undersigned without charge.
J. HOBBS.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week for class or private instruction in penmanship, book-keeping, &c., at his rooms No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. and No. 906 Broadway—entrance on 20th-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

**$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb piano-forte, &c., contained in the elegant five-story residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished three about four months ago, at an expense of over $12,000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving accurate description of everything in the house, will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine. The furniture of the house consists in part of four splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces, in silk velvet, all in perfect order, elegant carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs in tapestry and satin. Elegant carved 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, in rich round corners, with the usual warranty. French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood and mounted in ormolu, six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets. Silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with mirror backs, French secretaires, consoles in buhl work, elegant paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c. Elegant rosewood chamber furniture, marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, twenty-two fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, rosewood armoire, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, F each toilet sets, bronze clocks, tête-a-têtes, sofas, solid oak dining-room furniture, marble-top sideboard, extension dining table, with ease, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, rich silver ware of every description, gold band and decorated china ware, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters. Fine iron safe, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10 and THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st. Peremptory sale of a large and valuable lot of watches, jewelry and diamonds, to close advances, in all containing about $20,000, consisting of elegant sets of diamond, pearl and opal, all set in the finest gold. Also, scarf and shirt pins, bracelets, brooches, ear rings, studs and sleeve-buttons, stone and shell; cameo sets and single pieces; watches of the finest description of English, Swiss and French movements; fob and guard chains, coral work, loose stones, &c.; watch keys, chains, fainers and other fine gold jewelry in great variety. Also, curiosities and articles of vertu, silver and copper coins of the time of Trajan; snuff box in bass relief, Rezzio and mosaic; Stuart heart emblem, enamel of Henry IV. and Countess of Salisbury, and others equally rare and valuable, all of which will be positively sold without reserve to repay advances.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—P. R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 9 Pine-st., a large assortment of genteel household furniture, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, bureaus, dressing bureaus, inclosed washstands, extension table, suite cottage furniture, black walnut dining tables, oak dining chairs, wardrobes, bedsteads, paillasses, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, bed clothing, &c. Also, chandeliers, looking-glasses, plated casters, decanters, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c. The sale will be peremptory. Advances made on goods consigned for sale.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of valuable property by order of the assignee, to be made by Messrs. EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—The valuable five-story building No. 47. Also, Insurance and Bank Stocks. For further particulars, see maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage house No. 320 West 24th-st., together with lease of lot, which has about 10 years to run. House, &c., newly painted, and in the most perfect repair; is 14 feet 6 inches by 32; lot 80 feet deep; ground rent $30 per annum. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence the above offers every inducement. For card of admission and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND OTHER JEWELRY.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., a large lot of gold and silver watches, gold vest and guard chains, sleeve-buttons, shirt studs, rings, pins, sets of mosaic, cameo and lava brooches and drops, jewelry in cases, cameo and gold-stone bracelets, gold and silver pencil cases, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF CHATTEL Mortgage, by order of the assignee, of the undivided half part of Milton Holmes' mortgage to Stephen G. Wood. THOMAS J. MILLER will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 142 West-st., all the furniture contained in said hotel. Sale positive. No postponement on account of the weather.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, in lots to suit the trade, a complete assortment of best white granite, C. C. delf and yellow ware, French China, glassware, &c., &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S REGULAR Trade Sale of Hardware, cutlery, heavy and German goods, shovels, hoes, &c., will take place on THURSDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 210 Pearl-st. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer*. Terms cash. Also, 40 6-barreled revolvers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars, see catalogues.

Regular sales of Stocks every Wednesday and Saturday.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BOOTS, SHOES, AND Rubbers. By RICHARDS & WHITING. On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Sold without reserve.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., both in this City and at Yonkers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Thomas Hope retiring from business.

THOMAS HOPE,
DAVID D. ACKER,
WM. J. MERRALL,
JOHN W. CONDIT,
JAMES REDMOND,
WM. B. EDGAR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ACKER, MERRALL & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., as heretofore.

DAVID D. ACKER,
WM. J. MERRALL,
JOHN W. CONDIT.
HENRY S. VAN RIPER,
JAMES REDMOND.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ACKER, EDGAR & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., as heretofore, at this place. ACKER, MERRALL & CO., of New-York,
WM. B. EDGAR.

YONKERS, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of REUBEN HOYT & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding business will be settled by REUBEN HOYT.

REUBEN HOYT,
JAMES QUINN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 **"GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES."** 260

Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.

Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas. Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 96 John-st.

INSURANCE.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1857		$1,191,545 59
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	$390,274 28	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	83,857 64	
Amount of endowment account received same time	59 40—	474,191 32
Total		$1,665,736 91
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for losses by death	$151,403 46	
Amount paid for interest on dividends, purchased policies, &c.	27,567 07	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	5,456 30	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c	14,288 70	
Amount paid for printing, stationery, office rent, and expenses	6,040 42	
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	39,133 78	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	18,880 93—	262,770 66
Total		$1,402,966 25
ASSETS.		
Cash in Banks	$42,057 16	
Invested in securities created under laws of the State of New-York	206,509 03	
Bonds and Mortgages	512,022 14	
Invested in Real Estate	48,963 56	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1858	13,891 16	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1858	27,550 21	
Notes received for forty per cent. premiums on life policies bearing interest	524,255 04	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	27,717 95—$1,402,966 25	

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1858, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates and, where parties have given premium notes, to be allowed in settlement of next, premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M.D.,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON,	WILLIAM BARTON,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	GEORGE GREEN,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
CHAS. J. MARTIN,	DANIEL S. MILLER,
LORING ANDREWS,	WM. COXE DUSENBURY,
JOHN MAIRS,	WM. PATRICK,
RUSSELL DART,	WM. H. APPLETON,
HENRY SUYDAM, Jr.,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGES WILKES, M. D.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO FORM A COMPANY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.—We the undersigned hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation. Such Company to be known by the name or style of "THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY," and to be located in the City of New-York.

John S. Giles,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Philip W. Enos,	David Hoadley,
Henry A. Burr,	John C. Henderson,
Zophar Mills,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Charles McDougall,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
Peter H. Titus,	Eugene Keteltas.
Adolp. F. Okershausen,	Franklin H. Delano,
David Milliken,	Meredith Howland,
Albert J. Delatour,	Henry Morgan,
James Y. Watkins,	Louis De Coppet,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Charles L. Wise,
George W. Hatch,	Benjamin M. Whitlock,
James Pryer,	Edward Cooper,
Henry H. Elliott,	James B. Johnston,
Archibald F. Finn,	M. M. Van Beuren,
George B. Waldron,	Silas C. Herring,
Paschal W. Turney,	Thomas F. Youngs,
Benjamin H. Lillie,	John E. Devoe,
Edward S. Hall,	C. F. A. Hinrichs,
James B. Windle,	William Whitewright, Jr.,
John Carle Jr.,	Lindley M. Hoffman,
Lot C. Clark,	Henry M. Graham,
Homer Morgan,	Lewis Francis,
James S. Aspinwall,	Thomas G. Talmage,
John McKesson,	Nathan B. Graham.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION this day, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:

JOHN D. COCKS,	EDWARD BRIDGE,
CZAR DUNNING,	C. C. ROUMAGE,
G. A. JARVIS,	WM. H. SIMONTON,
SAMES VAN NOSTRAND,	LEVI H. BRIGHAM,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	CURTIS NOBLE,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	J. S. WHITNEY,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	JOS. W. GREENE,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,	SEYMOUR BURRELL,
J. A. DAVENPORT,	WILLIAM POOLE,
EZRA LEWIS,	CHARLES STANTON,
ROBERT B. BERDELL,	WM. W. WICKES.
A. P. OSTROM,	SAMUEL OSBORNE,
E. P. PERRIN,	S. W. JOHNSON,
S. T. HUSTED,	JOHN B. WRIGHT,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	WM. L. COGSWELL,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOS. R. SKIDMORE,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAS. W. MARTENS,	WM. H. SLOCUM,
DAVID B. BAYLIS,	JOHN ALSTYNE,
JOHN SCHENCK.	MAJ. KEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. HORATIO DORR, Jr.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

$4.000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, for five years, on improved City uptown property, worth double the amount. Address FURNITURE STORE, No. 442 Broadway.

$50.000 TO LEND ON BOND AND Mortgage, in one or more sums to suit applicants on improved real estate in this City. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

$3.000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, for one or more years, on improved real estate in Brooklyn, worth twice the amount. Address Post-Office, Box No. 3,692, New-York.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, Feb. 3, 1858.

NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which expired on the first instant, payable on the twentieth day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of March next upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON—the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst., inclusive. SAM'L. B. ISAACS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th of February inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to 18th inst., inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITY OF RACINE.—INTEREST NOTICE.—THE semi-annual interest on the Bonds of the City of Racine, Wis., issued to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, due on the 10th inst., will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

H. J. DURAND, President.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board, P. HANDY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 10th prox., at their office in this City. The transfer books will be closed the 30th inst., and remain closed until 10th prox. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 12th. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHENANGO AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act. Chapter 108, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next, the Chemung Canal and Feeder, Penalty in $2,000 Section No. 3 Chenango Canal, Penalty in $2,000 together with all such work at the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same; that he has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
8,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,290 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	172 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $2; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Mand and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 2 Sally Locks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name of names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 20, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
JOHN M. JAYCOX,
} Canal Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HOLDERS OF the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, to the amount in the aggregate of more than fifty thousand dollars, hereby give notice that a meeting of the Bondholders or Creditors for the security of whose claims the Trustees in the possession of the said Railroad and property hold the same in trust will be held at the Mall's Hotel, at Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating Trustees, and acting under the law recently passed by the Legislature of Vermont, entitled "An Act in relation to Trustees of Railroads."

T. P. Chandler,	Wm. Thomas,
South worth Shaw,	A. G. Farwell & Co.,
Wm. T. Hart,	E. D. Brigham & Co.,
O. D. Ashley,	Russell J. Parker,
John C. Watson,	Charles J. Hendee,
L. T. Stoddard,	J. W. Baldwin,
C. T. Head & T. H. Perkins,	Peter Harvey,
A. & A. Jacobs,	E. D. Peters & Co., in liq'n,
W. E. Greeley,	Charles Lane,
Charles A. Read,	Luke Fay,
Henry Rice,	H. W. Suter, Trustee,
J. Kendall,	J. E. M. Gilley,
John H. Jenks,	

Jan. 5, 1858.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing Bounty Land Warrant No. 30,188 for 160 acres, issued by the United States Commissioner of the Pension Office to Rebecca Littel, widow of Captain Isaac Littel, and which was duly assigned to me. Said warrant having been lost, a caveat has been in the General Land Office, at Washington, to prevent a patent issuing on the same, and application will be made at the Pension Office, in Washington, for the issuing of a duplicate warrant. JAMES H. WOODS.
ja27-law6wW* No. 34 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS A RESOLUTION HAS been introduced in the Board of Aldermen, having for its object the rescinding of a resolution authorizing the purchase of certain lands upon Ward's Island, which resolution passed the Common Council, and was approved Dec. 31, 1857: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that the Committee on Lands and Places to whom was referred the said resolution, will meet on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at the City Hall, Room No. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., to hear parties interested in the above matter.

MICHAEL MURRAY,
THOS. W. ADAMS,
C. H. REED,
Committee on Lands and Places.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., in relation to the erection of ferry fixtures on the southeast end of the Battery. All parties interested are notified to attend.

MICHAEL MURRAY,
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
E. HARRISON REED,
Committee on Ferries.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock, at No. 8 City Hall. Parties who have been before the Committee on former occasions, whose cases are not yet disposed of, will please be in attendance.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS McSPEDON,
GEORGE STARR,
} Committee on Assessments.

A MEETING OF PERSONS INTERESTED in the matter of widening Duane-st., was held on Monday evening, 8th inst., at the house of Benjamin & Fuller, No. 94 Chatham-st. ROBERT JONES, Esq., was called to the Chair; and on motion, a Committee, consisting of W. L. CONCKLIN, CHAS. M. CHURCH, and MICHAEL LEEHMAN, was appointed to take measures for opposing the same, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order.

ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the United States Self-generating Gas light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 329 Broadway, on the third Tuesday of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. S. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSIAH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13....1858	Wednesday, March 3....1858
Saturday, March 13....1858	Wednesday, March 31....1858
Saturday, April 10....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14....1858	Wednesday, May 12....1858
Saturday, May 8....1858	Wednesday, May 26....1858
Saturday, May 22....1858	Wednesday, June 9....1858
Saturday, June 5....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19....1858	Wednesday, July 3....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York	Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y.	Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York	Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships

MUNICIPAL.

The Board of Supervisors.

THE MOUNTED AND ARMED POLICE—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR IMPRISONED WITNESSES.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair.

A message was received from the Mayor, inclosing a communication from the Clerk of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, setting forth the action of the Board in reference to the provision of accommodations for the detention of witnesses who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal cases. The communication stated that under the 14th section of the act to create a Metropolitan Police District, it is made the duty of the Board of Police to provide these accommodations. The Board of Supervisors being charged with the duty of raising and collecting, by tax, the money required for the support of the police system, the result of the action of the Commissioners is submitted to this body to take such action as it seems necessary. Referred to the Committee on Police.

Petitions were received and referred, from the 5th, and two companies of the 6th Regiments, asking for the expenses, amounting in the aggregate to $1,455, incurred in consequence of having been called on duty during the trouble consequent upon the resistance to the Metropolitan Police Bill.

A petition was received from Charles Brown, Esq., proprietor of Tammany Hall, offering accommodations in that building for the Superior Court. Other communications were received in relation to other Courts.

Mr. KENNEDY remarked that it was probable that the United States Court rooms, and those of the United States District-Attorney, would be vacated in April, and the communications were presented with a view to the securement of those rooms for the Supreme Court.

A communication was received from Mr. BRACE, asking for a Court for the Poor. He had the privilege of withdrawing his communication, with a view to its presentation to the Legislature.

The large number of cases for remission of tax, on which the Committee had reported favorably, called up Mr. PURDY again. He did not mean to insinuate that the Committee did not do their duty in the premises, but it appeared to him that it was very convenient for certain persons to be either sick or out of town when the books are opened. Mr. BELL stated that when persons said they were either absent or out of town, the Committee were obliged to open their cases again. The matter of relieving the proprietor of Spingler Institute, called out Mr. KENNEDY in opposition, on the ground that it was not incorporated. Mr. BLUNT acknowledged that it was not an incorporated institution, and observed that the matter should come up on its merits.

Mr. PURDY was somewhat surprised to hear gentlemen report in favor of remitting taxes on unincorporated institutions On motion, Spingler Institute was stricken out of the report for relief, and the remainder was adopted.

The report in favor of the establishment of a mounted police for the upper Wards, appropriating $3,000 for its support, was called up, and the proceedings of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, recommending horses, revolvers and cutlasses, was read.

Mr. PURDY believed that there was a good deal of truth in the statement that the document was submitted without reasons; and he had yet to learn that Americans required a standing army of men with pistols, bowie knives and cutlasses, to keep them in order. He desired, notwithstanding his objection to the law, to do all that was required to enforce it, believing that the best way to obtain its repeal; but yet he felt called upon to object to the cutlasses, revolvers and bowie knives, for the purpose of bringing down the people of the rural districts

Mr. KENNEDY felt that there was a necessity for something to bring them down. If Mr. PURDY objected to the bowie knife, perhaps he would favor a lasso.

Mr. BLUNT was not yet prepared to vote for even the horses. He could not see how a policeman could do his duty on horseback.

Mr. REACH stated that a number of persons from the Nineteenth, Twenty-second and Twelfth Wards had called upon the Committee and urgently favored the project.

Mr. VOORHIS objected to the report, although he is a member of a Committee. He was afraid the policemen would make too jolly an affair of their duties—that they would be riding out to McCombs' Dam and High Bridge, and attempting rivalry of our fast men generally.

Mr. KENNEDY said a mounted police was not a new affair. It had been talked of long ago, and was now considered an absolute necessity.

Mr. STILLMAN was inclined to favor the report. He believed a mounted police would increase the efficiency of the force and prove economical to the county.

After some additional remarks the report was laid over.

Mr. KENNEDY opposed an amendment to the 27th article of the rules, to the effect that no report should be acted upon at the same meeting at which it should be presented, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members. The amendment was laid over.

Mr. KENNEDY spoke in relation to the duties of Supervisors. He thought that the Supervisors should have power to state what amount is necessary to defray county expenses. In connection with that he offered a resolution requesting the Comptroller to report sums already named, which was carried, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met in the Aldermen's Chamber, City Hall, on Tuesday, the President C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Several petitions and communications were presented. One, was a remonstance from certain ship owners and others, against the appointment of dock masters in virtue of an ordinance now before the Board, for consideration. Referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

W. W. Fox and others, petitioned for permission to build a pier at foot of Twenty-first-street. Referred to Committee on Wharves. Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, petitioned for a new location. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. R. W. Hawes and others forwarded a petition to have Beekman-street extended across the Park to Park-place. Referred to Committee on Streets.

A petition for the removal of the Steamboat landings on the North and East Rivers, from W. H. Rich and others, was referred to the Committee on Wharves.

The report of the Committee on the Women's Hospital was read, concurring with the Board of Aldermen in the grant of a site in the Fourth avenue for the New-York State Women's Hospital. It was accepted and its resolution adopted.

Councilman DUNN moved to take up the report of Committee on Finance on loss of a horse by Abraham Brown, recommending the payment of $100, the Corporation being in their opinion liable. Agreed,—and the resolution adopted.

A motion was made to concur with the Board of Alderman in continuing the action of the old Board upon the investigations of frauds in the Finance Department.

Councilman GENET endeavored to show that it was superfluous, and that all the necessary information could be gained from existing Committees.

Several members showed that the action of these Committees was special; the duties of the proposed Committee were general. Adopted.

A number of routine papers from the Board of Aldermen as to assessments were adopted.

Several reports from that Board were ordered to appropriate Committees.

After the transaction of some other miscellaneous business, the Board adjourned to Friday.

Councilmen's Committee on Streets.

The adjourned meeting of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Streets was held Tuesday, in the City Hall Library, Councilman DUNN in the Chair, for the purpose of taking further evidence as to the widening of Reade-street, and as to improvements in other streets in the Third and Fifth Wards.

Mr. CHARLES N. NOE appeared to support the opening of Reade-street. The question was not whether the assessments had been too high—there was a remedy for that—but whether the movement could be judiciously postponed for another year. The interests of a majority should not be made to bow to the wish of a minority. The loss of rental to the parties who have erected splendid stores would be greater than the amount of the assessments upon the petitioners. What would the aggrieved parties gain by delay? Were there not always some who demand more than is reasonable? Would not the widened street be filled with fine stores? Was all that had been done to be cast aside because a few were dissatisfied? He hoped the Committee would decide in favor of the improvement, which could not fail to be a public blessing.

Mr. A. HALL was not opposed to widening streets. He paid for widening Dey-street for a lot 24 feet by 27, the sum of $1,773 25, and believed that the adjoining streets were not assessed. Those who wished Reade-street to be widened ought to pay for their own improvements. They did not object to see Reade-street widened. It would be an improvement to the City. He owned property corner Chambers and Washington, 25 feet by 104, which was assessed for this improvement $2,020. Was it right to make him pay for a competing street? When he bought his present property it would have been an injury to have Reade-street widened. He thought the wrong done to neighboring property owners was a sufficient reason for putting the matter off for the present.

Mr. A. P. MANN exhibited some maps of the property assessed for the improvement. He had also a schedule of awards on the North side of Reade-street.

Mr. A. T. STEWART said the question was not as to these awards and assessments. That was irrelevant. It could only be decided by the Supreme Court.

The Chairman said if anything illegal had been done he was willing to know it.

Mr. STEWART persisted that that was not the question. It was whether the opening was desirable. No doubt Mr. MANN wished to prove that the property was unfairly assessed, others would wish to prove the contrary. For himself, he wished the improvement to proceed.

Mr. MANN expected to show that awards had been made in two instances when prices of property were inflated, and therefore now unfair. Great injustice would thereby be done.

Mr. BLANKMAN appeared on behalf of Mr. JACKSON and others. But he gave way to Mr. MANN, who had not concluded. He had an affidavit, which he desired to read, from the Assessors of the Fifth Ward. The table showed that the parties are to receive awards to nearly the amount of the value of their entire [illegible]. These awards were far too high. Enormous [illegible] were made to Mr. LAFFARGUE and others. [illegible] parties had importuned the Commissioners for [illegible] excessive awards. Great injustice would [illegible] by this proceeding, if no delay was interposed [illegible] which would be remediless.

Mr. BLANKMAN could not see how the question of fraud could properly come up before this Committee. The matter would soon come up for confirmation before the Supreme Court. The Committee had nothing to do with over assessments. The Committee could not grant a stay of proceedings. They had a right to interfere, but not in this way

Mr. MANN resumed, citing further instances of unfairness. Those who opposed the delay were mostly interested in opening the street, and, therefore, could well afford to assess heavily parties living outside of it. He represented properly in Chambers, Duane and Washington streets.

Mr. STEWART was prepared to erect 4 stores in Reade-street Within two years he had been able to collect very little rent. Men doing business in a large way are seeking places near the Park. He had already been building in good faith that the improvements should not be delayed or arrested for another year. New stores would instantly be erected as soon as it was known the street would be widened, yielding increased taxation upon those able to pay, an income the City needed much He did not know how much he was assessed. The majority of the opponents were not poor men but rich men.

Mr. MANN said that it was plain these rich men who were anxious for the improvement, knew where their personal advantage lay. He had a remonstrance from parties, 1 one of them on the north side of Reade-street, signed by 200 persons, which he begged to lay before the Committee on the ground of onerous and unequal assessments and other reasons. The names were read Among the names was the President of the New York and Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. MANN also presented another document to show that in opening some dozen lateral streets in the vicinity the assessments have not been applied to the streets adjoining the improved streets.

Mr. MANSFIELD DAVIS argued in favor of suspending the opening of Reade-street, and Mr. BLISS on the other side. Expensive warehouses had already been erected, and further delay would render them worthless. Mr. SCHEFFLER said he was assessed in Jay-street, and could not conceive why he should be assessed for Reade street when he was not assessed for the improvement in Duane-street The whole proceeding ought to be thrown out.

The Committee then proceeded to hear argument in reference to widening Duane-street. Mr. LANE objected to it, and wished it all postponed. The Committee then adjourned.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met on Tuesday at the Rotunda, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., President, in the chair.

Governor OLIVER moved that the Warden of the City Prison be authorized to appoint one messenger for Essex Market prison and one for Jefferson Market prison at a salary of $350 per annum, such messenger not to receive any gift or gratuity for services to any convict or prisoner on pain of discharge

Referred to Committee on City Prisons.

The Committee on Stores forwarded their tariff of prices for 1858 to the Board. It was adopted.

FEMALE PENITENTIARY.

Governor GUNTHER was anxious to call from the table papers as to the erection of a female Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

Governor ANDERSON begged for delay as Governor TOWNSEND was not present, but was overruled.

Governor GUNTHER then spoke in favor of the movement, but for Governor TOWNSEND's sake would not press the matter until next week.

Governor BEN. PINCKNEY wished to resign his position as one of the Committee on the Penitentiary. It was moved that the matter be laid over until the next meeting. Governor PINCKNEY denied the right of inquiry into his motives—his mind was made up, and the Board could not compel him to serve; therefore, the Board might as well elect another gentleman at once.

The President put the question as to accepting the resignation. No gentleman could decline but by consent of the Board.

It was carried, Governor W. F. PINCKNEY objecting. The Board appointed the latter gentleman in the place of his namesake.

The rest of the proceedings were of a formal character.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining week ending Jan. 30, 1858	8,246
Admitted	1,171
Total	9,417
Died	41
Discharged	1,158
Sent to Penitentiary	89
Sent to State Prison	4—1,292
Total	8,125
Decrease week ending Feb 6	121

AT THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS:

At Bellevue Hospital	965
Lunatic Asylum	635
Almshouse	1,641
Penitentiary	732
Island Hospital from Penitentiary	2
Island Hospital from Workhouse	451
Island Hospital from Almshouse	55
Workhouse	1,241
Small-pox Hospital	16
Randall's Island	1,112
Randall's Island Hospital	243
City Prison	284
Second and Third District Prisons	23
Colored Home	926
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	218
City Cemetery, Ward's Island	28
Total	8 128
Number remaining Feb. 7, 1857	6,707
Increase	1,418

Board of Central Park Commissioners.

This Board met pursuant to adjournment yesterday at 1 o'clock. Present—Coumissioners GRAY, DILLON, RUSSELL, BUTTERWORTH, HUTCHINS, GREEN and STRONG. The minutes having been read and approved, the Finance Committee presented their report.

The Executive Committee were authorized to cause the offices of the Wagstaff House to be properly supplied with gas fixtures

The Executive Committee reported that they had conferred with the Croton Aqueduct Board, as ordered at last meeting, in regard to a stream of water which now drains that portion of the Park lying between the new Reservoir ground and the Eighth-avenue, and that the building of the new Reservoir would exhaust such stream. A communication on the subject from the Chief Engineer of the Croton Board was read and ordered on file It was

Resolved, That the time allowed competitors for the premiums offered by the Board for plans of the Park in which to complete said plans be extended to the first day of April next.

A communication from the Chief Engineer, submitting a diagram showing the height of the wall of the new Reservoir, as proposed by the Croton Aqueduct Board, above the natural surface of the Park, and also the elevations of the natural surface above the wall, as required by resolution of the last meeting, was received and read.

The monthly report of the Superintendent was read and ordered on file.

Communications from H. DANIELS, J. B. WARNER and others, in regard to plans, were referred to a Committee having that matter in charge.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

RECEPTION OF REAR-ADMIRAL MOHAMMED PASHA.—The Special Committee on the reception of Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, met again yesterday, for the purpose of hearing a report from the Sub-Committee, on the proposed arrangements. Alderman BOOLE stated that hotel accommodations could be had at the usual rates; that it was expected the Admiral would arrive about the 15th inst.; and that he had arranged to have the news of his arrival in the bay telegraphed to the Clerk's room, and to his own residence. By vote of the Committee, he was chosen to receive the Admiral on his arrival here. Alderman TUCKER opposed the appropriation for the reception, on the ground that it was entirely unnecessary. He thought a salute from the fort on Governor's Island, an official recognition, the use of the Governor's room, and an invitation to visit the institutions, all that was necessary. There was no change made in the amount, and the Committee adjourned, subject to a call.

AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—EDWARD COLLINS, an Inspector of Weights and Measures, was, yesterday, arraigned before the Mayor on a charge of unlawful exactions in his office. GEORGE W. HAIGHT, of No. 26 Stanton-street, made an affidavit, in which he alleges that COLLINS went to the grocery store of JOSEPH HAIGHT, Jr., in Stanton-street, where he inspected the weights, but not the measures, and charged for the service the sum of $2 50; also, that he visited the stores of WM. LANGHORN and WM. TURNER, in Stanton-street, where he did the same thing. It was proved that he had made an overcharge of $1 71 in each case. COLLINS, in defence, said it was a mistake of his clerk in making out the bills. The MAYOR admonished him to be more careful, and warned him that any further complaints would cost him his office, after which he was discharged.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED ARSON AT YORKVILLE.—An Irish laborer named John Murphy, on Monday evening, broke into Holloway's Express Office, in Yorkville, and fired the place Officers Bensel and Gray, of the Twelfth Ward, fortunately caught him in the act, and arrested him. The fire was extinguished without any alarm being given. The prisoner was taken yesterday morning before Justice BROWNELL, of the Fourth District Police Court, and committed to answer a charge of burglary and arson. Murphy refuses to give any explanation of what induced him to break into the building, and set fire to it. It is generally believed that he was instigated to the act by other parties. The affair will be thoroughly investigated by the Fire Marshal.

MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS.—William Rason, residing at No. 92 Perry-street, while repairing, on Monday, a chimney at No. 82 Franklin-street, fell from the scaffold to the sidewalk, severely injuring his spine. He was taken to the City Hospital. A man named John Lawrence, while crossing Canal-street at the corner of Ludlow, on Monday afternoon, was run over by a horse and wagon and seriously injured. He was taken by the Tenth Ward Police to his residence, No. 139 Eldridge-street. Eliza Turnbull, an elderly woman, fell on Monday morning into an area in East Broadway, and was injured internally. She was attended by Police Surgeon Wells.

[Advertisement.]

TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST.—We sneeze, a slight, thin, sharp, icherous matter comes from our nose; we have heaviness of the head, great oppression of the chest, some tightness, and a little tenderness in the region of the lungs Now, attention must be given to this state of facts, or inflammation of the lungs or congestion may take place, and death be with us before we are aware. BRANDRETH'S Pills—say two, four or six, according to age, sex and constitution, must be taken. They must purge very freely, drink warm drinks while the fever lasts; and as a diet, eat plenty of Indian meal gruel or chicken broth, with plenty of rice in it. By this treatment, on the second or third day the disease will be cured. The wise will have BRANDRETH'S Pills where they can be easily laid hold on. Principal office, No. 43 Brandreth Building. Sold also at No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street, No. 52 Division-street, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis; and No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

CEMENT ROOFING.

The subscribers are owners for this City and vicinity for W. E. CHILDS & Co.'s Patent Cement, with which they will cover new or old roofs in the most workmanlike manner, and warrant them FIRE-PROOF and WATER-TIGHT. This is the best article in use for repairing old leaky tin or shingle roofs. The best of references can be seen at our office.

J. DITTO & Co., No. 1,126 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate upon all the organs which furnish the elements of the blood, and through them upon the blood itself; purifying it, regulating its flow, and rendering it a fit and healthy means of sustaining and renewing the whole physical fabric.

[Advertisement.]

QUI VIVE! WHO GOES THERE?—That is the question. Stop! Stand and deliver—not your purse, but your sentiments. Is not the "Pioneer Patriot" the best American drama you ever beheld? Well, it is repeated this afternoon as well as this evening at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, Mr. CHANFRAU is to appear at this popular theatre in his favorite characters of *Rip Van Winkle* and *Mose*, Mr. J. H. ALLEN as *Roderic Dhu*, Mr. G. L. FOX as *Knickerbocker* and the *Green Horn*, the whole company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with Gurney.

LONG ISLAND.

DON'T WANT IT.—The Brooklyn Common Council, on Monday evening, almost by a unanimous vote, adopted the report of a Special Committee, urgently protesting against the passage of the Assessment bill presented by Senator SPINOLA of Brooklyn. The report was ordered to be published in the Corporation papers, and also in pamphlet form, and the City Clerk was directed to circulate 250 copies among the Members of the Legislature.

TOMPKINS-SQUARE OPENING.—The Special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, appointed to hunt up the remonstrances against this improvement, have reported that they cannot find them, but submit a report of the facts in the case, showing that a majority of the owners had remonstrated against the improvement. The report was substituted for the missing papers.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Capt. SHANNON, of the Third Precinct Police, reports that on Monday night last, Miss HARRIET WOOD, formerly Miss HARRIET ROE, of No. — Mercer-street, New-York, but now residing in Warren, one door from Clinton-street, Brooklyn, was knocked down by two ruffians on Pacific-street, near Columbia, and robbed of furs and jewelry, valued in all at $500.

SHOOTING BY AN INSANE MAN.—An insane man, named WM. THOMPSON, fired a pistol at an organ-grinder, named JOSE MUSSEY, on Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, Monday night. The ball passed through MUSSEY's hand without severely injuring him. THOMPSON will be brought before Justice MORRISON to-day for examination.

ANOTHER.—The Police of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday, arrested JOHN BAKER, charged with having robbed BARKER's pork packing establishment at Red Hook Point over a year ago. This is the sixteenth arrest made of persons within a week for robbing the same place.

NEW WARD.—The proposed new Ward in Brooklyn (Twentieth) is to be bounded by Broadway, Fulton, Flushing and Bedford avenues, a part of the present Ninth Ward.

☞ The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, was held last evening. An essay was read by Dr. CONKLIN, and an interesting discussion followed.

THE CHARITY LECTURE.—The Brooklyn Athenæum was crowded to excess last evening, to hear the Charity Address by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

NEW-JERSEY.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. JOHN M. MACKAY, corner of Wayne and Jersey streets, Jersey City, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of two silver watches and a quantity of wearing apparel. There is no clue to the perpetrators. Burglaries have of late become unusually frequent, and it behooves the citizens to look well to the fastenings of their doors and windows.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 9.

$1,000	Ind. State 5s	85	$25	Erie Railroad	s3 24⅜
5,000	Mich. St. 6s	94⅜	350	do	b3 24⅜
3,000	do	95	200	do	b30 24⅜
4,000	N. C. State 6s	93½	5	do	24⅜
500	do	94	700	do	c 24⅝
5,000	Mo. State 6s	83¼	25	do	b60 25
5,000	do	83½	5	Hud. Riv. Railroad	19
10,000	do	83¼	50	do	b10 19¼
2,000	do	83½	550	Harlem R. R.	s3 10⅜
5,000	do	b10 83⅝	1300	do	11
23,000	do	83¾	150	do	b10 11
15,000	do	b10 83½	200	do	10⅝
5,000	do	s30 83¾	85	do	10¾
6,000	do	83⅝	50	do	10½
3,000	Cal. State 7s '75	79½	100	do	b15 10¾
5,000	do	80	10	Harlem R. R. pref.	20
1,389	N. Y. St. 6s '68	10⅛	540	do	19½
3,000	E. R. R. 3d M. Bs. '83	85	150	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	b3 21
4,000	E. Riv R. R. 2d Mt.	85	150	do	b10 21
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8 per ct. let M. S. F. C. Bs.	97	50	do	s60 20⅜
	do	97½	200	do	b30 21
12,000	do	98	100	Reading R. R.	b3 57⅛
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95¼	500	do	s30 56½
5,000	do	s30 95	100	do	56⅝
15,000	Ill. Freeland Bds.	89	100	do	56½
1,000	La Cr & M. L. G. R.	40½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	62
7,000	do	40	50	do	b7 62⅛
4,000	do	b60 40¾	50	do	62⅜
11	Fulton Bank	135	64	Mich. S. & N. Ia. pr. S.	35
5	Bank of Commerce	101	200	Panama Railroad	99
20	Bank State of N. Y	103	75	do	b30 99⅛
25	Am. Ex. Bk. Scrip	103	225	do	99⅜
24	Del. & Hud Can. Co.	113	100	do	99
500	Penn. Coal Co	78	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 84
1200	Cumb. Coal Co	20	124	do	83⅛
100	do	b10 20	100	do	83⅜
170	do	b30 20¼	50	do	s30 84⅜
12	do	19⅜	100	do	b3 84
200	do	19⅞	325	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	43
100	do	s3 20	200	do	42⅞
50	Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	60¾	500	do	s10 42⅞
50	do	b30 60¾	400	do	b10 43
165	do	60	225	do	b60 43⅛
50	do	s30 59¾	25	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 70
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 82	50	do	b10 69
250	do	opg. 81⅞	200	do	68
164	do	p. & c. 81¾	50	do	b30 69⅛
100	do	s30 81½	235	do	69½
100	do	b60 81⅜	100	do	b30 69⅜
150	La C. & Mil. R.	16⅛	100	do	69¾
100	do	s15 16⅜	75	do	b30 70
50	do	16⅝	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b60 33
100	do	b60 19⅝	5	Sixth-av. R. R.	102½
20	N. Jersey R. R.	121	40	do	105

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	250	Harlem R. R.	b30 11⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s	b10 86	300	do	11⅜
10,000	do	b3 86	700	do	11⅜
2,000	do	86	16	Harlem R. R. Pref.	20
10,000	do	85¾	100	Reading R. R.	b30 56¼
4,000	Ind. State 5s	83¾	500	do	s3 56
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	89⅜	100	do	b10 56
1,000	Tenn. St 6s, '90	89⅜	8	Mich. Cen. R. R.	63
5,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	b30 98⅛	35	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	21⅜
5,000	Erie R. R. C. B. '71	82	100	do	s3 21⅜
12,000	La C. & M. L. G. b's	40	100	do	b10 21⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95¼	100	do	21⅜
85	Cum. Coal Co.	20⅜	50	do	b30 21⅜
150	do	b60 21	60	Panama Railroad	99⅛
50	do	20⅞	150	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	84
100	Canton Co	20⅝	100	Cleve. & To. R. R.	43
100	do	b30 21	1000	do	b30 43⅛
75	Pac. M. Ss. Co.	60	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b10 70⅛
100	do	b30 60	25	do	70⅜
50	do	60	25	do	70⅝
500	Erie Railroad	b10 25	25	do	b30 70¾
200	do	s3 24⅞	50	do	70¾
100	do	b20 25	40	do	70¾
500	do	s30 24⅞	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32
220	La Cr. & M. R. R.	19	100	do	b30 32
100	do	b10 19⅛			

Reported Sales by Auction.

$5,000	Milwaukie and Beloit R. R. 1st mort.		23¼
$5,000	Mil. and Hor. R. 1st mort. 6s	Int. add.	23¼
$600	Toledo, Nor. and Clev. R. 7s	Int. add.	23¼
$1,000	Watertown City 8s	Int. add.	23¼
$4,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. add.	97
$1,000	Louisiana State 6s	Int. add.	90
$2,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	41
$1,000	Chic., St. Paul & F. du L. R. 7s	Int. add.	20
$5,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. 10s	Int. add.	27½
$1,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. 8s	Int. add.	19½
$1,000	Milwaukie & Horicon R. 8s	Int. add.	40
$5,000	Memphis City 6s	Int. add.	70
$2,000	Watertown City (Wis.) 8s	Int. add.	40
$6,000	Chic. & Miss. R. 2d mort. bds.	Int. add.	20
$5,000	New-Jersey Central R. 7s	Int. add.	78
$3,000	New York and Harlem R. 7s	Flat	65¾
10	shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac		2¼
29	shares Milwaukie and Miss. R. R		32½
75	shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. Co		11
80	shares Cleve., Painesville & Ashtabula R.		108½
20	shares Marine Bank		77¼
10	shares Bank of Commerce		101
70	shares East River Insurance Co		92½
10	shares Hanover Bank		86
20	shares Marine Bank		76
10	shares Commonwealth Bank		87½
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		99¼
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		100
25	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		60

TUESDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

The Stock Exchange increases in firmness, and the dealings to-day show a more speculative temper than at any time since the new year set in. The last mail from England has induced a very general conviction that the cheapness of money, which has already been felt in the London Exchange in almost every department of the Stock list, is to react here with powerful effect as the season advances. On purely financial calculations, this opinion is probably a safe one, though it is difficult, in the present condition of general trade and the hopes of its revival, to know how long the active employment is to be confined to the Stock Exchange in this country. That it is thus confined at present, there is little question, and the result is that the low-priced *fancies* as well as the cheap substantials on the list are being taken hold of for speculation. The peculiar feature of the dealings to-day is that nearly all the shares below 25 ℔ cent. of the par value are in favor, and the prices rapidly advancing, without, as far as we are advised—with the single exception of Erie—any fresh development in their favor. Harlem left off at 11¼@11½ ℔ cent.; Cumberland, 20¾; Erie, 24⅞; La Crosse, 11@11½; and Michigan Southern 21½@⅔ On the last the advance is $2 a share in as many days. State Stocks are again on the advance. The recovery in Missouri Sixes is 1 @1½ ℔ cent.; Tennessees, ½; and Virginias, 1@ 1½ ℔ cent. Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents. are up to 98 ℔ cent. In New-York State Sixes of 1874 as much as 120 ℔ cent. is demanded. Panama 6s touched 99 ℔ cent.; Galena, 84; New-York Central, 81½; Rock Island recovered to 70⅜ at the close, and Pacific Mail steady at 60 ℔ cent. The general market closed firm.

The Foreign Bill Market for the Boston steamer closed at noon to-day at 109¾@110 on London; 5.16¼@5.13¾ on Paris. The English mail will be a light one. The demand for bills on France was to a fair extent, principally supplied by Mr. BELMONT, at 5.13¾. The Specie remittances by this steamer will be moderate. The impression is the demand for England, since the reduction of interest and the rise in cotton, will soon fall off. The London bullion brokers write that there is a partial revival of demand for the Continent. The business doing in Cotton since the *Arabia's* news is quite active at all points, and at an advance of ¼c.@¾c. The telegraph to-day reports 9,000 bales sold at Mobile yesterday, at 10¾c.@11c. for middlings, and 10,000 bales at New-Orleans, at 11c. The sales here to-day are said to be 3,000 bales, at 11¾c.@11¾c.

We understand that some of the Banks are taking paper 1 ℔ cent below the usual standard. Some bills were passed to-day as long as 4 months to run at 6 ℔ cent. This, however, is the exception. The general rule at Bank is 7 ℔ cent. The leading Brokers are having money left with them at 5 ℔ cent. When demand loans are applied for on the Street or at bank, the rate is 6@7 ℔ cent. The demand for money for Custom duties to-day was $127,000, of which only $47,000 was supplied in Treasury notes, the remainder being paid into the Government in coin. The facility for paying in the notes to the Auditor of the Custom-House is quite as great, and the delay no longer, than in paying and counting the coin to the Cashier. If the importer could really buy the notes at ¼ ℔ cent. discount, with the freedom represented by one or two of our cotemporaries, the whole of the duties would be paid in this medium. But the truth is, that in three cases out of five no discount at all worth looking after can be had, particularly on large sums, when applied for at the Broker's.

We understand that the overdue acceptances and coupons of the New-York and Erie Road, have appreciated this week to 90@95 ℔ cent. A few small parcels of coupons are occasionally offered, but in reference to the acceptances it is remarked that the nearer they approach par the more indifferent holders become to sell. They are not offered at present under 95 ℔ cent. There was a demand yesterday and to-day for Erie Convertibles of 1871, for paying instalments on the new loan; the 71's being, at present, the lowest-priced unsecured issue. One half the new Mortgage is subject to be paid for in either of the unsecured class, 1862, 1871 or 1875; the other half in the acceptances or coupons of the Company, or in cash. Some sales of Illinois Central acceptances have been had at 95 ℔ cent. and interest. All the overdue coupons of this Company have been paid off. The subscription to their new loan has been closed on both sides the Atlantic, the whole amount permitted to be subscribed until the July privileges mature having been taken in about equal sums in London and New-York.

The rapid advance to nearly par on our shares of the Panama Co. has been induced, in part, by private advices received at the office by the last mail, that the Central American States on the Pacific are holding out the strongest inducement to the increase of the steam communication between Panama and their own navigable waters. The Company thus far run only one small steamer, the *Columbus*, and are offered a profitable mail contract, and a guarantied and discriminating trade arrangement, to multiply the communication.

Our attention has been called by the engravers, Messrs. RAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH, to a new and superb plate for Certificates of Deposit of Bullion, to be issued by the Bank of America to the Associated Banks, and for circulation by the latter, among themselves, as money. The work reflects the highest credit on the well-known artists and engravers. The bill is almost an exact resemblance of the large Treasury notes, from the same house, the vignette of the spread eagle being transferred from the latter.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quote Currency, Land Warrants, &c., this week, as follows:

CURRENCY.

	Dis.		Dis.
Baltimore	⅜@ ½	Virginia	—@3¼
Interior Penn.	—@1½	Ill. and Wis	3¼@3¾
Interior Md.	—@1½	Free Indiana	—@3
Ohio, Indiana and New Orleans	—@1½	Michigan	—@2
S. C. and Ga	—@3¼	Canada	—@1
N. Carolina	4¼@4¾	Tennessee	—@6

LAND WARRANTS.

Acres.	BUYING PRICE.	Acres.	SELLING PRICE.
40	$ 90	40	$1 02
80	89	80	92
120	80	120	83
160	88	160	91

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN JANUARY.

	1858.	1857.
Rock Island	$67,206	$114,003
Michigan Southern	96,089	112,244
Chicago and Burlington	70,119	76,504

The most serious falling off, it will be seen, is on the Chicago and Rock Island line. The Michigan Southern comes up rather better than was anticipated. All the returns, it will be borne in mind, compare with a hard month for Railways last season, on account of the Winter storms.

READING COMPANY—JAN., 1858.

Cost of road and equipment	$19,262,720
Advances to Lebanon Valley Road	1,513,427
Shares and Bonds on hand	$393,285
Debts due Co. $678,990, good for	456,990
Materials on hand	561,475
Sundry accounts and cash	120,452— $1,542,101
Total	$22,343,248
Common shares	$9,635,629
Preference do	1,551,800
Debt of 1860, 5s and 6s	3,863,400
Debt of 1870, 6s	3,209,500
Debt unfunded	3,106,242
Bond and Mortgage	504,450
Sinking Fund